PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,149—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
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B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	G. W. Browne	29th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4295	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
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For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
a MARIATERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA ..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell ... to sail 17th June.
S. S. PERSIA .... 3547 T. R. R. Hutchison .. to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 13th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1890. Agents

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,899	On or about 28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
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Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

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They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.
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Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz. ..... Rs. 12 8
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COOKED SLICED HAM in Tin, Re. 1 per Tin
MORTADELLA BOLOGNA SAUSAGES in Tin, Re. 1 per Tin.

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MONSOON 1890.
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FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.
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The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at all seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a Great Desideratum.
Instructions with each Conditioner.

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„ 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

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Spare Slides for do	„ 45	For Plates 15 by 12"	„ 290
For Plates 12 by 10"	„ 235	Spare Slides for do.	„ 70

For Plates 15 by 15, with 2 extra dark slides with frames, Rs. 440.

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No. 2 C, Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	„ 270	No. 5 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	„ 290

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	Rs. 250	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	Rs. 120
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	„ 215	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ ¼	„ 100
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	„ 1¾	„ 150	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	„ ⅛	„ 80

New Rapid Rectilinear Doublet Lens.
This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all outdoor work, except Wide-angle Pictures.
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	3¼	4	4¾	6½	8	10	12	
Per dozen	1-6	2-0	2-12	5-4	7-12	13-12	22-0	
Thickly Coated Landscape	1-8	...	3-8	6-0	9-0	14-8	...	
Wrattan and Wainwright's	1-10	2-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0	...	
Do. Drop Shutters	2-2	...	4-8	8-0	...	...	...	
Edward's	2-0	2-8	3-12	7-0	10-8	16-0	...	

Size	4¼ — 3¼	5 — 4	6½ — 4¾	8½ — 6½	10 — 8	12 — 10	15 — 12
MARION'S Britannia...per doz.	Rs 1-5	2-0	2-12	5-0	9-8	13-0	...
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COWAN'S Chloride	„ 2-0	...	4-0	8-0	12-0	...	...
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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

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Best *pebbles* for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames	„	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	„	6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	„	125 0
Silver Gilt do.	„	40 & 50
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Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„	3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„	1 8

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THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
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CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
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IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
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This wonderful and extraordinary phenomenon, who has been for two years past the marvel of the Scientific World, is now holding daily Sceance from 4 to 10 p.m. No one should fail to see her before her return to the Continent. She can converse fluently with those who care to engage her in conversation; her bust and handsome face are well developed, but of LIMBS SHE HAS NONE. This LADY who has been exhibiting before wondering thousands every night, IN THE ROYAL TIVOLI GARDENS, CALCUTTA, has been commented on as being A MARVEL!!

Admission, Annas FOUR only.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of PEARSE & Co., Limited, in LIQUIDATION will be held at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, at the office of the undersigned, No. 10, Medows Street, to receive final Accounts of the Liquidation.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
by his Attorney,
W. T. LIDBETTER,
Voluntary Liquidator,
Pearse and Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

THE ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, 49, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Hereby notify they are not the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, but are a Company as above formed for India alone.

This Company for the SECOND time desire to express their thanks and acknowledgments to the Directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Victoria Street, London, (with which this Association is not connected) for having specially drawn attention to the fact a second time.

Applications, however, from any Shareholder in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society will be fully considered.

J. SINGLETON HOOPER,
Deputy Manager,
Watson's Hotel, Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

BOOK-WORMS AND MIND-TAXERS?
REMEMBER SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for Loss of Memory, Local Debility, Incapacity for Exertion, Study, or Business, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Female Weakness, and all other similiar affections arising from Diseases, Excess, Youthful Errors, &c., &c.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

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22 by 17 by 16 one drawer.	214	31 by 24 by 22 two drawers,	425
24 by 18 by 18 ,,	249	*33 by 29 by 23 ,,	650
26 by 20 by 20 ,,	293	38 by 26 by 23 ,,	595
28 by 22 by 21 ,,	338	*38 by 33 by 23 ,,	800
48 by 28 by 24........Rs. 775.			

THE LAST FOUR LARGE SIZE SAFES ARE FITTED WITH TWO DISTINCT LOCKS. THESE ARE WITH FOLDING DOORS.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 11th June, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN:—

BIOGRAPHY. Rs. a

Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore; edited by Dr. L. Loewe, 2 vols, ... 26 4

FICTION.

Apples of Sodom; by M. Bramston, 2 vols...... 10 0
Arminell: a Social Romance; by the Author of "Mehallah," 3 vols 15 0
Art of Love, or New Lessons in Old Lore; by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 3 vols 15 0
Beatrice; by H. Ryder Haggard 3 12
Beauchamp's Career; by George Meredith...... 1 4
Blind Musician; a Story from the Russian; by Sergias Stepniak and W. Westall.......... 1 10
Bull I' Th' Thorn; by Paul Cushing, 3 vols...... 15 0
Duncan Moray FARMER; by Sophie F. F. Veitch, 2 vols.......... 10 0
Duke's Daughter and the Fugitivies; by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols 15 0
Far Above Rubies; Mrs. J. H. Riddell 1 4
Heavy Reckoning; by E. Verner, 3 vols 15 0
Hurricane and Petticoats; by Leslie Keith, 3 vols 15 0
In Satan's Bonds; by Frederick Eastwood, 2 vols 10 0
James Vraille; by Jeffrey C. Jeffrey, 2 vols...... 10 0
John Vale's Guardian; by D. C. Murray, 3 vols. 15 0
Kit and Kitty; by R. D. Blackmore, 3 vols...... 15 0
Love's Loyalty; by Cecil Clarke, 2 vols 13 2
Mr. Isaacs; by F. Marion Crawford 2 4
Miriam; by Mrs. Musgrave.......... 1 10
By Watch Below, or yarns spun when off duty; by W. Clark Russell 1 10
New Continent; by Mrs. Worthy, 2 vols 10 0
New Prince Fortunatus; by William Black, 3 vols 15 0
On the Children; by Annie Thomas, 3 vols 15 0
Ring of Amasis: a Romance; by The Earl of Lytton 1 12
Son of Hagar; by Hall Caine.......... 1 4
Syrin; by Ouida 3 2
Suspense; by Henry Seton Merriman, 3 vols... 15 0
Those Irish Eyes 1 0
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Bismarck and State Socialism; by H. W. Dawson.......... 1 10
Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England; by W. Clark Russell.......... 3 2
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LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great po's; by W E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna .

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 13th Instant, till the end of the month ANY DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction of Government, the BODELI EXTENSION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY (2'-6" gauge) will be OPENED for traffic with effect from MONDAY, the 16th June, 1890.

2. On and from the same date the Train Service on His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be revised, and the following abstract Time-table adopted:—

DOWN TRAINS.		UP TRAINS.	
Stations.	Mixed.	Stations.	Mixed.
	H. M.		H. M.
Vishvamitri ....Dep.	11 35	Chandod ....Dep.	7 15
Dabhoi .... ,,	13 55	Dabhoi .... ,,	8 31
Chandod ...... Arr.	15 0	Vishvamitri .... Arr.	10 40
Miyagam ....Dep.	11 40	Bodeli ....Dep.	6 0
Dabhoi .... ,,	14 0	Bahadurpore .... ,,	7 18
Bahadurpore .. ,,	15 3	Dabhoi .... ,,	8 26
Bodeli .... Arr.	16 20	Miyagam......... Arr.	10 35

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, June 9, 1890.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,300 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for Delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed, Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himse f to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storkeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1890.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co. (the Liquidators' Solicitors) situate at No 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 13th day of June, 1890, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolutions the manner in which the books of account and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1890.

NANABHAI R. RANINA,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALLA,
Liquidators.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimum fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, $\frac{1}{2}$ High Holborn London, Eng.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 13, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

LESSONS in English given by a Lady. Terms moderate. Apply 16, Apollo Street.

CRICKET.—Our Improved Spikes have a powerful grip, are very light and will last three Seasons. R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street

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PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! of best steel. Very strong and durable. Suitable to go under Railway Seats or Cabins. Prices very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS,

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THE UNIVERSAL and ANGLO-AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the largest and oldest establishment in India, is well known to execute all their orders in a most satisfactory, and efficient style.

FOR SALE, a Square PIANO by Bord. A Cabinet MUSICAL BOX, playing 8 tunes. On view on board the s. s. Gambia, Victoria Dock. Selling on account of not wishing to have same on board whilst crossing to Aden during the Monsoon. Price very moderate.

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? If so use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills which only costs *six annas*, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA; Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Grant Road, near Western India Flour Mill. Apply PREMCHUND DHARAMCHUND, Moombadevie.

TO LET.—A BIG HOUSE with two storeys, lately occupied by the Government Central Book Depot at Kalbadevi Road. Apply next door.

WANTED, a respectable Lady, to teach English and Needlework to a Hindu Lady. Apply to "T" care of this paper, stating terms, with testimonials.

WANTED.—Two MATES for Pilot Schooners. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply personally to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER.

WANTED A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, one who understands printing and toning thoroughly. Apply to F. AHRLE and Co.

WANTED.—A MANAGING CLERK who can influence business for a Solicitor's Office. Apply stating terms to "X.Y.," care of this paper.

REQUIRED for the OFFICERS' MESS, Worcester Regiment, a really good COOK. very liberal pay.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower. Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED by last mail, Tunes for Phœnix; Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurephones and for Euphoniums.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted single-seated office brougham, in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chestnut Arab, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart, with a powerful bay Arab mare, and harness.
1 half-bread Devon cow with calf at foot.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD BENGALPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Futehally Shaik Ahmed, the surviving trustee of the Surmay-i-Jamat-i-Suleymani, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Eusufally Hussonally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of January, 1888, the undermentioned landed property, *viz*:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of old Bengalpoora Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12 and 136, under Nos. 42, 44, and 46, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 424 and 425 standing in the name of Cassumbhai Rahiman, containing by admeasurement 494 square yards and five units of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Fakeer Sahib Bhicca, on the south by the house of Dayal Dhunjee, on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jamsetjee Soda-waterwalla's house, at Dhobie Talao, or Girgaum Road.

Under instructions from the executrix of the Will of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property *viz*:—

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement $381\frac{1}{2}$ square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 2.5 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2691, old survey No. 7, new servey No. 8281, together with the tenements, buildings or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2 52 and street Nos. 4. 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Fort, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by the Dhobie Talao 1st Lane.

The house is situated close to the Dhobie Talao tank and is open on all four sides. It yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 350, and the ground rent is only Re. 1-5-2 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
12 cases white ground prints.
1 case 15 pieces coloured silk.
1 case 3 pieces velvet.
1 case 150 bundles silk embroidered velvet borders.
1 lot of sundry crockery, washing sets, plates, cups, &c.
1 lot victoria bed covers.
1 lot of 16 clarabellas or musical boxes with bells.
1 Instantantograph $\frac{1}{2}$ plate camera by Lancaster and Son, instantaneous lens stand, dark slides, porcelain and vulcanite dishes, printing frames, ruby lamp, pestle and mortar, dry plates, chemical, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—1-49—49 drums each 5 gallons raw linseed oil.

On Account and the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee.
1 case 30 Perry's table.
1 ,, 12 ,, ,,
1 trunk 27 inches.
1 cash box 10 inches Hobb's lock.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. A. S. Headlam, consisting of wearing apparel, telescope, sword, silver, Cutch working silver and copper coins, album, steel trunks, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. W. ATKINSON, consisting of wearing apparel, Gladstone bag, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 high-wheeled dog-cart, in good order, with a bay waler mare, about 8 years old, and harness, a handsome turn-out.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close account.

A consignment of Superior sound wines, consisting of curacao kumel and cacao liquor maraschino, St. Julien, margaux chateau lafitte and chateau larose, claret, table wine in quarts and pints, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1889.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No 1658, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2514, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. and street No. , and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANK STREET, OUT OF FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Lalljee Doongersey and others, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, the following landed property viz. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling, houses-built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of Tank Street in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1544 new No. 8,693, old survey No. 2-2393 and new No. 4,026, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 401, 405, 613, Street No. 123, 127, 121, 131 and 36, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the west by Tank Street, on or towards the north by Mustamsha Tank, and on or towards the south by passage, containing by admeasurement 2169 square yards or there abouts and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Mortgagees' Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavahoo and Mr. Carsondas Valabhdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwardadass Vassonjee, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, the mortgagor, and Hajee Abdool Latiff Bhaladina, the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2123 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of lease, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under ward Nos. 5179 to 5182 and street Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to the conditions of the lease with the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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PERRIER JOUET & Co ....Epernay.
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AYALA & Co. ....Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY ....Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS ....Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS..........Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT ....London.
LEACOCK & Co. ....Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co ...London.
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WOODHOUSE & Co ....Marsala.
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H. T. CRESWELL & Co..........Gibraltar.
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GABRIEL St. MARC..........Cognac.

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For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
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,, 2 ,, ...	18 8	20 12
,, 3 ,, ...	20 12	23 0
,, 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,, (Golden Fleece)......	20 12	23 8
,, 3 ,, ...	25 0	27 0
Port..........	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
,, 2 ,, ...	20 0	22 8
,, Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece ...	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
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BULL DOGS	£20	,,
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FOX TERRIERS	£10	,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	,,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£466,500
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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Manager.

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Are received for 12 months at 6 ⎫
Ditto 6 ,, 5 ⎬ Per cent.
Ditto 3 ,, 4 ⎬ Per annum.
Ditto 1 ,, 2 ⎭

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Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

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Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

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Every description of Banking Business transacted.
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REST...... .... ,, 152,000.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure St Trafalgar Square.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,800	500	500	4 pr. ct.	977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	130
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	100	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	345
East India	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	450
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	1,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	...	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	405
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	730
Madras United	360	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,137½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	80[illegible]
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	860
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10[illegible]
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	[illegible]0
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11¼
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-9
Carolas	„ 235
Mexican Dollars	„ 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 258
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-12
Gold Leaf	„ 22
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 21-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-8
Pekin do.	„ 21

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	106⅛
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104⅜
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	98

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wardha Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Calcutta; Kapurthala (s), Marmagoa; and Wistow Hall (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lindula (s), for Rangoon, &c.; and Mecca (s), Zanzibar, &c.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be:—Messrs. Grey, Prevost, Bateson, and Capt. Jellett *vs.* Whites—Messrs. Barton, Lovett, Steel, and Dr. Boyd. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

CRICKET.—The Liberal C. C. will play the first match of the season with the Ilbert C. C. on Sunday, the 15th inst., on the Esplanade play-ground, commencing at 8-30 a.m. The match reported yesterday as between the John Bright Club and the Y. H. C. C. was between the John Bright Club and the N. Y. Club.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kutria valad Naktia, police patel of Kele, in the Nandurbar Taluka, of the Khandesh District, having been convicted of an offence, under Section 429, of the Indian Penal Code is dismissed from office, and is declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION will re-open on the 16th inst. The late lady superintendent of the institution, Miss Swanzeger, having resigned, the institution is fortunate in having secured a new lady superintendent in the person of Miss Harriet Green, who comes with very excellent recommendations from the different educational institutions, in which she had hitherto served.

BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Bhagoo Govind, a butcher, was yesterday charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, an Inspector of Markets, before Mr. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with bringing beef from Coorla to Bombay without it having been slaughtered at the Municipal Slaughter-houses at Bandora. The accused, who was convicted on a previous occasion for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 25.

POCKET-PICKING.—Constable Good yesterday charged Fakeer Mahomed, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing Rs. 3 in cash from Soora Sawyana, a dealer in vegetables. On Wednesday morning the complainant was standing in Goozria Bazar, checking his stock of vegetables, when a dealer close by, seeing the accused remove the money from the complainant's pocket, arrested him, and made him over to the police. The accused, on being convicted, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme this evening at the Yacht Club, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (whether permitting):—

Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Valse	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Red Hussar	Solomon.
Valse	Memories	Lowthian.
Selection	A German Volkslied	Ochs.
Polka	The Yacht Club	Lady Morland!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A man, named Gunput Trimbak, went to the tea and coffee shop of Narayen Hari, in Bell Lane, on Wednesday last, and while he was leaving he dropped a purse, containing Rs. 22 in cash. Shortly after, the purse was picked up by one of the servants, and the owner of the shop, expecting that Trimbak would return on missing his property, placed the purse on a table in the shop. Jannoo, a servant boy in the employ of Narayen Hari, saw the purse there, and when opportunity offered stole it and decamped. When the purse was missed, the boy was suspected, and information given to the police. That same night he was arrested at a native theatre with the purse in his possession. Yesterday, Inspector Briscoe placed Janoo before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, and he was directed to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for two years.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following contributions for the assistance of Mrs. Heerabai Dhunjibhai in her appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Presidency Magistrate in the above case:—

	Rs.
Lover of Justice	15
C. M. C.	25
A Sympathiser	10
E. S. D.	10
E. H. K	2
A Parsee Lady Sympathiser	10
Truth	10
Ally Mahomed	5
Nowrojee Edulji Mistry	10
P. H.	5
Kaya Ruttonsee	5
S. H. Hodiwalla	5
Dinbai Hormasji	5
B. M. Kolah	2
C. M. Banajee	15
A. B	5
Dr. M. D. Masanee	5
M. J. T.	2
Sympathiser	5
Pestonjee Framjee Gudiali	5
A. S. Umrigur	5
Bunde Khoda	2
B. R. M.	2
H. N. Cooper	10
C. W. Kharas	2
H. D. S.	3
M. A. Kaka	3
B. F.	3
A Parsee	10

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 11th June, is published.

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th June 1890		36,16,306
Do. Government Silver on do.		33,55,503
Total		Rs. 69,71,809
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	57,317	
Do. do. Government	5,203	
		62,520
		Rs. 70,34,329
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Revenue Treasury during the week	19,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,536	
		19,02,536
Balance on evening of the 11th June 1890.		51,31,793

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	22,58,373
Do. Government	28,73,420
	Rs. 51,31,793

There is in addition awaiting assay—	Rs.
Bullion belonging to private individuals	5,175
Do. to Government	..
Rs.	5,175

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Evensong at 6-30 this evening.

THE results of the survey of the petroleum deposits of Sumatra have led to the establishment of a company which proposes to work the petroleum fields, which is a new branch of industry in Netherlands India. In Java, petroleum has been found, but only to a limited extent, but the sources in Sumatra are said to contain an abundant quantity of oil, and the new company will be thus a strong competitor with the Russian and American imports in Dutch, and perhaps also in British India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used medicament, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestion, and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarrassed. By early resort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of health maintained. 49

TOWELLE'S GUIDE TO SIMLA.

TOWELLE'S "Handbook and Guide to Simla," the third edition of which has just been published, is a complete and admirable work. It is not often guide-books are interesting to the general reader, but this book contains much of a historical character connected with Simla, the narrative being occasionally so enlivened by interesting incidents that it cannot fail to prove attractive reading to the visitor to this most delightful of sanitaria, while the value of the work is enhanced by a map of Simla and the Cis-Sutlej Hill States. The history commences about 1815, when the territory was found in the hands of the Goorkhas, and taken over by the British Government. Briefly, yet in interesting fashion it is narrated how it was discovered that Simla would make a most desirable sanitarium, and how the "mountain city," as it is called, came to be founded. Ever since it became the hot-weather resort of Government, most events of importance with their dates are briefly chronicled. Coming to section II. some remarks are made about the climate, in which it is stated that although it is during the summer and the rains the orthodox "season" of Simla lasts, the best portions of the year for enjoyment are undoubtedly the early spring and during the autumn, because at these times the air seems purer, clearer, more crisp and bracing than at any other time. For the restoration of shattered health, however, it is added, a residence in Simla from the close of the monsoon all through the winter is of great benefit. One bit of sound advice to the visitor to Simla is worth repeating. One often forgets, the breeze being so cool and pleasant, the danger of going out in the sun without protection. The sun's rays, the author writes, pouring through the rarified atmosphere in such a high altitude, are during the summer, very dangerous; so that a good protection for the head, in the shape of a pith hat with *puggree*, is quite as necessary as in the plains. Cases of sunstroke, it would seem, often occur owing to this neglect. Then the Guide turns to the principal buildings and institutions in the city and its environs. The various beautiful places in and around Simla are graphically described, particular reference being made to the most favourite resorts for picnic parties and out-door gatherings, which have been chosen chiefly for the wild grandeur and beauty which surrounds them. Section IV. is devoted to facts connected with the Cis-Sutlej Hill States, which are twenty in number and which stretch from the plains of Umballa as far as the borders of China. In describing the routes into the interior the author does so in a highly interesting style, merely printing his own experiences in a journey he undertook in June and July 1876. A table is given showing the different stages and the distances between, with remarks explaining where good dawk bungalows and where water and supplies may or may not be had. Information is also given as to where different kinds of game may be found. After a few notes on the Simla municipality, and dealing briefly with sanitation and water-supply, both of which might be improved, the work ends with tables of dawk bungalow rates, house-rents, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

FRENCH POLISH TRADE MARK.

WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK *vs.* NAZARALLY SARAFALLY AND CO.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Mr. Allan F. Turner, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked for a consent decree in terms of the plaint and of a rule *nisi* for an injunction which his lordship had granted against the defendants. One of the defendants appeared in person, and consented to a decree being passed against them to the following effect:—Perpetually restraining the defendants from importing or selling any tins of French polish, marked or stamped with a red medal or any label, imitation, or device representing a red medal not of the plaintiff's manufacture; also from importing or selling as "Lal mohur" or red medal polish, polish not made by the plaintiffs; also from getting up, labelling, importing or selling any such goods in such a way as to induce the trade and the public to believe that such goods, not of plaintiffs' manufacture, were such; or so as to to enable them to pass off on the trade and the public, goods not made by the plaintiffs as and for the plaintiffs' goods.

His Lordship passed a consent decree to the above effect; each party to pay their own costs of the suit.

JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For consent Decree.

181-89—Pestonji and R—Byramji Limji and others vs Pallonji Sorabji Karanjia—Macfarlane, E, and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

615-77—Craigie, L and O—Kevulchund alias Bapoobhoy Vyachund vs Oomedram Chubildas and another—Tyabji and D, and Jefferson, B, D, and K.

Defended New Long Causes.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Sidhambaram Chittayar and another vs. Virbhan Khialdas and another—Conroy and B. Part heard.

100-90—M H Khan, for a pauper—Bapoo Gamaji vs. Dadabhai Bomonjee and another—Ardasir, H, and D, and in person.

103-90—Crawford, B, B, and B—Siskurn Samirmul vs Tejmul Nathumul and others—D S Garud.

706-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs. Antonio Joze Duarte and others—H. Bicknell.

72-90—Mansuklal, D, and J—Bai Shiv vs Subman Ahmedbhai—M H Khan.

74-90—Chalk, W, and S—Haji Abdul Latiff Baladina vs Cumbumpunt Akilandaya and another—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment.

579-89—Jefferson, B. D. and K—Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban and another—Ardesir, H. and D.

For consent Decree.

108-90—Payne, G. and S—Abdullabhai Mahomedally vs. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and others—J. C. Cama, and Payne, G. and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonath vs. Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G, and S.

462-85—Little, S F and N—Pestonji Bhicaji Bhaka vs. Furdoonji Bhicaji Bhaka and another—Bomonji and H.—Settled.

675-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another vs. Munilal Ramnarayen and another—D S Garud.

664-89—Wadia and G.—Kondonbai vs. Haji Hassam Lalbai—Shamrao P.

593-89—Wadia and G—Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff vs. Mohidin Abdool Rehman and another—Payne, G and S.

694-89—Payne, G, and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs. S V Dhuraudhur—Ardesir, H, and D.

716-89—Ardesir, H, and D—Abdoola Hoosein Noormahomed vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Crawford, B B and B.

534-89—In person, a pauper—Amroodin Gulam Russool vs. Abdoolrowf Hassum Mya—Tyabji and D.

139-89—Conroy and B—Bai Rukhmabai vs. Daji Sadu and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

539—89—Tyabji and D.—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs. Moosaji Noorbhai.—Chitnis, M, and M.

500—88—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurnundrai Phoolchund vs. Luchmondas Radhakison and others—W. and G, R and B, and C and B.

217—89—In person. Ibrahim Hussum vs. Fatmabai alias Tulabai—J C Cama.

625—89—Crawford, B, B, and B—Gosavi Jagdevgar Shivgar and others vs. Gosavi Shivgar Dayager—Wadia and G.

414—89—Wadia and G—Merwanji Framji Postwalla vs. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash—Payne, G and, S.

29—90—Janardhun G—Hassum Suchdina vs. Peerkhan Vullimahomed—M H Khan.

661—89—Thakurdas, D and C—Peerbhoy Rajbhoy vs Esmail Khairaj and others—Ardesir, H and D.

25-90—Conroy and B—Abdulla Hoosein Noor vs Haji Abu Ahmed—Mulji, B B.

147-89—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co. vs Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.

706-71—Mansuklal, D and J—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another vs Joosub Rahimtoola and another—Bomanji and H.

344-72—Bomonji and H—Joosub Rahimtula and another vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—M D and J.

513-87—Tyabji and D—Essa Haji Moosa and others vs Mahomed Beg Mahomed—Payne, G and S.

551-89—Chalk, W and S—Bhoota Cama and others vs Cassinath Purshotum—Balkrishna and D.

552-89—Chalk, W and S—Sarup Rutna and others vs Cassinath Purshotum—Balkrishna and D.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, Mr James Dell, as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, Mr Esmaljee Jeewanjee as cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Murmugoa, with a general cargo, Mrs Phimigon as cabin and twelve deck passengers.

HER MAJESTY's Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Captain C W Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta, which port she left on the 31st May. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain M L F Tremnar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, with a cargo of 4,415 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Liverpool (14th May), with a general cargo and two gentlemen as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean	1490	Roberts	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Ebro	1591	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Inishowen-head	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	L	S Shewjee.
„ Hurworth	1567	Bally	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Wennington Hall	1865	Kilvert	N	K Nixon & Co.
„ Lindula	2199	Allen	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Staffa	1334	Ostergard	P	C & Edulji.
„ Maple Branch	1735	Anderson	Q	J. Mackintosh&Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Creeve	...	Hajee Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bussorah	1531	Humphries	1	J Mackintosh.
„ Asia	2322	Russell	2	W&A Graham &Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
„ Mecca	937	Shepherd	4	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Venetia	1608	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Gambia	1241	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Deperis	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
„ Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Kapurthalla	672	Turner	9	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Casum.
„ Aston Hall	2251	Fowler	13	Edward Bates& Co.
„ Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
„ Nedged	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Calcutta, May 31.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Tremnar	Cardiff, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Lindula (s)	Allen	Rangoon. &c.
	Mecca (s)	Shepherd	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Nadir, Mason, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Kapurthala. began to load yesterday for Marmugoa, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Innishowen Head s—1 bale cotton, F S Punnett; 200 bales cotton, Talakchand and Shapoorjee; 103 bales hemp, T Rawji and Co; 65 bales cotton, Syed Mirza; 85 bales twist waste, M Bhimjee; 545 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell.

Aston Hall s—370 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 15 bales cotton, N Lukmidas and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Framjee, Sands and Co; 225 cwts myrabollams, A Vinayek Chatre and Co; 350 bales cotton, A S Mcodeliar and Co.

Asia s—1 bale goat skin and 20 cwts fishmaws, F S Punnett.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—1 box silver coin (Rs, 3,000), The New Oriental Bank; 7 cwts ivory, C Moosa; 6½ cwts ivory, C Alloobhai; 7 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 12 cwts ivory, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,000 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Rawjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—175 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,002 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Wennington Hall s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,892 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 395 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bhokhara s—2 cases silver coins (Rs. 14,300), The Comptoir National De Escompte De Paris; 1 box silver coin (Rs. 5,000), The New Oriental Bank.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—2,400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bussorah s—7,998 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—157 bales twist, Tata and Co: 100 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 83 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 76 bales twist, A C Esmaljee; 90 cwts bysabole, &c, P F Talati; 58 cwt cloves, J Peerbhoy and Co; 30 cwts cloves, 125 cwts olibanum and 35 cwts bysabole, &c, Quan Lun Esoo; 207 cwts cloves, bysabole, &c, Yue Lun Ching; 50 bales twist, T. Mooljee and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Thisbe s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, The Khatow M S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 23 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, The Khatow M S and W Co; 200 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Asia s—300 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 cases stationery, Sodder and Co; 3 cases aniline dye, C. Ramjee; 31 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—24 cases school slates, A. H. Dawood.

Kt Companion s—500 boxes bar soap, A. Ebrahim; 100 cases school slates, A. Shaikadam.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—50 cases beer, W. Crowder and Co; 2 hogsheads wine, Phillips and Co; 6 cases confectionery, M. Moola Vulljee.

Shanghai s—15 cases varnish, T.F. Bengalee; 11 casks paint of sorts, A. T. A. Hoosen.

Peninsular s—4 cases varnish, E. Essubjee; 3 cases biscuits, T. Bodabhoy.

Govino s—13 cases varnish, T. F. Bengalee; 4 cases aniline dye, C. Ramjee; 12 cases soap, &c, E. Samsoodin and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shanghai s—50 cases brandy, Maneckji Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—635 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, S Cowasjee Umrigar.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 50 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Oriental s—25 cases aniline colour, G Mooljee.

Kt Companion s—42 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 18 packages glassware, E Peer Mahomed; 50 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 250 boxes candles, S Hiptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—3 packages glassware, Jaffer Rumull; 84 packets papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—18 packages glassware, H A G Hoosein Cullian; 7 packages glassware, V Allema; 9 cases glassware, Moosa Hajee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo. Comt, from leave, from Poona.

Weston, Col, Ms, 29th Ms. Infy, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Cunningham, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

Melliss, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, off leave, to Mhow.

JUNE 13.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavalry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Weston, Col, Ms, 29th Ms I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.

Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, at 5-30 p. m. on Monday next, the 16th instant. All members are requested to attend.

2. A Board of Survey will assemble at Head-Quarters at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant.

President.—Captain and Adjutant, T. W. C. Leathem.

Members.—Captain E. F. Nicholson and Lieut J. P. Cornforth.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut F H T Alexander, 2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Dept.

The following Native promotions are made—7th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Kondaya to be Subhedar and Havaldar Suraj-Bali Tewari to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Lingu, pensioned.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt J E Whiting to be Major.

Surgn-Major B W Wellings, Medical Staff, is appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major C Monks, I M S, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L P Walsh, C I E, Third Assist Political Resident, Aden, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the date of his departure.

Major L L Fenton and Lieut-Col J M Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers in the Thana District having ceased to hold appointments in which they are required to exercise Magisterial powers, the Magisterial powers conferred upon each are hereby withdrawn:—Messrs. Moreshwar Keshav Kanekar, Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, Keshav Sakharam, Naro Raghunath Babre and Madhavrao Sakharam, as Third Class Magistrates; and Mr Sakharam Gopal, Second Class Magistrate.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred upon Azam Ganesh Ramchandra are withdrawn.

Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, C S is, appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana Dist.

Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas, Mamlatdar of taluka Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Azam Gulabrai Mewaram, Head Munshi of taluka Khipra in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr H Batty, C S, is allowed privilege leave for two months and seventeen days.

Mr Rango Ganesh has been appointed to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Hervey, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kanara, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Karwar.

Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwanjee, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Dohad in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Kalianrai Dolutrai Medh has been appointed to act as Clerk of the District Court at Ahmedabad vice Mr Mohanrai Dolutrai, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Azam Dinker Janardhan Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Barsi in the district of Sholapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji to be a non-official member of the Committee of visitors for the Reformatory School at Yeraoda vice Rao Saheb Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Damodar Viziarangam Mudliar all the powers conferred or conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the Second Class, within the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality.

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Sambhajirao bin Pandurangrao Deshmukh is appointed Village Munsiff under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Courts at Kada and Karjat in the Ahmednagar District on the 2nd inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Rattonji Jamshedji Lalkaka to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Mr M MacMillan, BA, was appointed to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Department from the 9th March to the 9th April 1890, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Oliver, on the return of Mr A Barrett, BA, to act as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr G W Forrest, BA, or pending further orders, relieving Mr H W J Bagnell, C S.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Candy, C S, to act as a member of Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations during the absence of Mr W Porteous, C S, on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Pestonji to be sub *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the vacancy caused by Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edalji's deputation to Political duty, with effect from the date of this order.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Lucas, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Kaikhasru Sorabji Engineer is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Assist Surgn Jehangir Pestonji Wadia is appointed to the medical charge of the Palanpur Dispensary, vice Assist Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, transferred.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

A'zam Rajerao Pillurao, Second Class Chief Constable, is appointed to act as Police Inspector in the Khandesh District during the absence of Rao Saheb Sangappa Erapa on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

WHY does the British farmer allow his German rivals to carry away our supplies of that valuable fertilising product ammonia? It can be had at every gaswork throughout the country and elsewhere, but by far the greater proportion is shipped away. The Germans use it largely in the cultivation of beetroot; but they necessarily have to pay the carriage and other charges, in addition to the price for which our farmers at home could procure it in the various forms of chloride, carbonate, and sulphide. It is a curious fact that the manufacture of ammonia has never yet been carried out on a commercial scale. It is simply what is known as a "waste" or "bye" product. Mr. Fletcher, the Government Inspector of Alkali Works, notes as satisfactory the gradual increase in the amount saved, and estimates the total value of the annual production at one million and a half sterling, taking the price of sulphate at twelve pounds a ton.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·616	Calm	1	103·0	82·1	50	...	..	−0·43
Agra	29·63[illegible]	N W	3	101·5	85·9	48	...	0·15	+0·02
Cawnpore	29·613	S E	4	102·[illegible]	85·0	49	...	0·02	..
Allahabad	29·639	N W	3	104·4	85·[illegible]	46	...	0·56	−0·11
Jhansi	29·611	S W	5	111·0	83·9	60	0·14	0·53	−0·22
Jacobabad	29·600	Calm	..	114·2	88·6	49	..	..	..
Kurrachee	29·619	W	15	96·7	81·7	72	..	0·03	+0·03
Ajmere	29·652	S W	2	103·3	79·6	58	...	..	−0·17
Deesa	29·657	S S E	8	108·4	84·2	64	·73	0·76	+0·66
Rajkote	29·680	N W	6	10[illegible]·9	79·5	85	0·80	0·80	+0·22
Neemuch	29·695	S W	10	101·4	74·1	62	..	0·13	−0·39
Indore	29·693	Calm	1	95·0	76·0	72	..	1·52	−0·58
Saugor	29·613	S E	6	103·1	83·6	53	..	0·03	−0·68
Jubbulpur	29·647	S	4	10[illegible]·0	80·6	60	...	0·82	−0·53
Hoshangabad	29·667	S	5	102·5	86·5	60	...	0·28	−2·17
Khandwa	29·702	S E	5	101·7	78·3	91	0·33	0·96	−0·73
Raipur	29·667	W S W	8	98·9	80·5	63	..	0·63	−1·68
Nagpoor	29·709	S S E	6	96·2	78·5	76	..	2·18	−0·99
Amraoti	29·674	W S W	4	92·8	77·8	73	..	3·11	+0·83
Akola	29·673	N W	4	90·9	79·8	75	..	3·02	+1·48
Surat	29·713	W	L	99·2	74·5	91	3·40	4·47	+3·50
Malegaon	29·740	N W	6	94·9	70·2	84	1·63	3·41	+1·64
Bombay	29·692	E	10	97·8	79·9	81	0·01	3·51	−1·68
Poona	29·713	Calm	5	83·5	71·4	80	0·05	1·03	−0·99
Sholapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	29·688	S	6	84·9	76·4	81	0·17	16·27	+4·63
Belgaum	29·706	W S W	3	82·8	68·8	88	..	1·74	−0·91
Goa	29·723	S S W	8	86·0	79·0	96	0·65	18·05	..
Karwar	29·729	S W	2	81·2	74·7	88	2·60	19·49	+4·15
Mangalore	29·800	S W	3	81·8	74·5	98	3·00	14·55	−1·11
Calicut	29·834	E N E	7	85·8	74·5	97	3·32	9·15	−5·30
Cochin	29·806	S W	M	8[illegible]·3	73·6	86	1·49	6·19	−5·71
Bangalore	29·847	S W	5	85·3	66·9	83	..	2·12	+0·78
Secunderabad	29·709	S W	4	90·2	74·7	74	...	3·19	+1·67
Masulipatam	29·701	W	1	87·6	77·5	88	1·09	1·79	+0·05
Bellary	29·742	Calm	4	94·5	73·9	77	0·13	0·27	−0·55
Cuddapah	29·730	N N E		102·3	78·0	76	..	1·19	−0·30
Madras	29·744	S W	14	89·3	79·0	71	..	1·46	−0·55
Coimbatore	29·798	S	2	90·7	71·3	86	..	..	−0·82
Trichinopoly	29·777	W N W	5	102·2	75·8	78	2·14	2·14	+1·59
Negapatam	29·766	W	5	93·1	76·8	73	..	1·20	+0·65
Colombo, 11th	29·808	W S W	11	80·5	77·0	78	0·01	0·23	−4·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased in the North-West Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and also at Secunderabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpure, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, but has increased elsewhere. The baric gradients are generally moderate everywhere, but on the west coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin they appear to be very steep. The general distribution of pressure remains nearly the same as yesterday and the isobars indicate the existence of a small depression off the west coast between Karwar and Ratnagiri. The barometer reads below the normal average at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and also on the Malabar Coast, and above it elsewhere. Winds on the west coast from Karwar to Bombay have a tendency to move in a cyclonic circulation, while in most other places south-westerly to north westerly currents prevail. Winds have been generally light to moderate over the whole country and this morning's observations show that wind velocity was 10 miles per hour at Karachi and 8 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the mean of the season at Trichinopoly, Surat and Deesa, but the changes elsewhere are generally small. The highest maximum temperature readings were 114° at Jacobabad, 108° at Deesa and 104° at Agra and Jhansi. Nights are very hot at Hoshangabad, Deesa and Jacobabad, while the variations from the mean elsewhere appear to be nowhere excessive. The lowest temperatures registered last night were 69° at Belgaum and 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen largely at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Bellary, Mangalore, Surat, Khandwa and Deesa, and skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (3·40") Calicut (3·32"), Mangalore (3·00"), Karwar (2·60"), Trichinopoly (2·14"), Malegaon (1·63"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Bellary, Poona, Masulipatam, Cochin, Goa, Colombo, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Jhansi, Khandwa, Rajkot and Deesa. A small barometric depression exists off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karwar, and its centre to-day lies a little to the westwards of Goa in the Arabian Sea. The depression is yet a small one, and is likely to cause strong winds and squally weather on and off the west coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. Conditions hence appear to be again very favourable for more rain in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In Berar, the Central Provinces, and also in the Madras Presidency local showers are probable. The baric gradient on the west coast between Karwar and Cochin is considerably steep, and strong winds accompanied with heavy rain are probable.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The barometer has risen in Sind, Guzerat, east and south of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Burma, and fallen elsewhere; but the changes in both the directions are generally slight or moderate. Pressure is high in the south and south-east of the Bay; low over north-western India, the Gangetic plain, and off the Bombay coast. Wind is cyclonic in Bombay and the Kathiawar coasts; southerly over the Bay, Burma, and lower Bengal; and easterly in North Bengal; but elsewhere it is variable; the force being low in the west coast. The mean temperature is below the normal, except in Burma and Central India. Rain is general in places; heavy over Burma, Assam, north and east Bengal, and the Peninsula. Weather is unsettled off the Konkan Coast, and a cyclonic storm is forming; but the depression at present is very slight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th June 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·614
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·7
General Direction of Wind	S. SSE, E, SSW, S
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	246
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	3·50
„ „ year	3·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

AN attempt was made on the 2nd inst. to wreck the down train from Hatton to Colombo, which was unsuccessful, owing to the stone employed being caught by the cow-catcher and pushed off the rails on which it had been placed. The accident occurred soon after the train left Hatton, writes the local *Times*, on a part of the line where it was quite impossible for such a stone to have fallen on the rails, because it was in no cutting, nor was it near the side of any hill. The stone must have been placed there deliberately, and that, too, not very long before the train passed.

A REVOLTING scene was witnessed at the last Parisian bull-fight in the Rue Pergolese. While a bull was in the act of tossing the horse of a picador, its horns cut through their indiarubber cases and disembowelled the poor animal. Some of the spectators were so sickened that they had to be helped out, but there was a large proportion, according to a Paris correspondent, who evidently enjoyed the sensation. The matter was reported to the Prefect of Police, who has ordered that in future no horses shall be brought into the arena. The Espadas and Chulos are so expert in getting away as to run hardly any danger.

A GERMAN service paper states that military circles in Vienna are much occupied with a field telephone recently invented, which has given much satisfaction under the most exhaustive trials in the field, while, as in the case of the field telegraph, the apparatus can be fitted to any wires of communication. Being furnished with a microphone, the acoustic apparatus or ear-trumpet ordinarily used can be dispensed with, and voices can be recognised and identified at considerable distances.

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SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Water-proof Clothing for Monsoon.

	Rs.	
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18	each.
Do. do. Cloaks	23 to 25	"
Do. Black and White Water-proof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés	11	a suit.
Best Black and White Water-proof Cloth, 60" wide	3	a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8	each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20	a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20	"
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25	"
Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters.		
Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6	a pair.

ESUBJEE ADUMJEE,
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

		Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

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INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

ALTHOUGH the S.-W. Monsoon may be said to have set in some days ago, there has, so far, been no continuous and heavy fall of rain, and the official forecast with regard to the weather is not altogether favourable as far as this Presidency is concerned. Cotton has been dull in tone, with very little business passing; and fresh transactions in Seeds and Wheat having been out of the question, in view of the material rise in Exchange, those markets have also become dull at some decline in prices. An advance of some 7-16d. per rupee took place in the rates of Exchange at the beginning of the week, under the influence of news concerning Silver; and though some reaction afterwards took place on the receipt of less favourable advices, the market closed this evening with quotations higher by 15-32d. for Bank Demand Bills, and by 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits than they were a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated, but the price of Four per cents. is now the same as it was last Thursday. Freights are weak at lower rates and with little demand for room from shippers. Imports are dull, and lower rates have ruled in some cases for ready transactions, and in arrival business there is no improvement.

MONEY.—Instead of the falling off of some thirteen lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon, some increase might well have been anticipated in view of the curtailment of business operations generally, consequent upon the close of active shipping season. A glance at the figures which we give above will show that such would have been the case under a nominal condition of things; for though in the item of Bills Discounted a sensible increase is shown, this is more than counter-balanced, say, to the extent of five and-a-half lakhs, by a material increase in Private Deposits and some diminution in Loans, and to the large withdrawal of Government Deposits is due the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week. No alteration was made at the board meeting this afternoon, and the Bank's minimum rate remains at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Although the quotation for Silver came unaltered from London last Friday morning, the enhanced rates obtained for extra allotments of Council Bills and Transfers had a strengthening effect in this market, and rates opened 1-16d. higher for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits than Thursday's closing rates. A further advance of 1-32d. was afterwards established in Credits, and the market closed firm at the rise, not much business, however, having been done during the day. The market opened strong on Saturday morning in presence of news of a considerable rise in the price of Silver and Silver Securities in London, although slightly irregular in rates, and business was done forward, at 1s. 6 1-16d. in Telegraphic, afterwards at 1s. 6 1-32d., and again at 1s. 6 1-16d; some Bank Demand having also been done at 1s. 6 3-32d., and a few Private three months' sight Bills placed at 1s. 6 ½d. On Monday morning following the further rise in Silver in London advised meantime, the market opened strong at an advance of fully ⅛d. on Saturday's final quotations, and closed 1-16d. higher than the rates of the morning. Business was restricted, though a few transactions in three months' sight Credits were reported at 1s. 6 ⅜d.; and in Telegraphic at 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 6 17-32d. On Tuesday the market opened at an advance of 1-16d. both in Bank Demand and three months' sight Credits on Monday's closing rates, say, at 1s. 6⅝d. for the former, and 1s. 6⅜d for the latter, but with a quiet feeling. Rates soon gave way before a steady demand for remittance, and an almost total absence of Merchants' Bills, the Bank having been unwilling to do business, but more inclined to buy than to sell, and the market closed weak with quotations for remittance nominal. Under the influence of a lower quotation for Silver in London we opened weak and irregular yesterday, and rates declined rapidly. Credits having been placed in one direction it was reported below 1s. 6⅜d.; but there was little private Paper offering. One Bank sold a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 6 13-32d. and 1s. 6 7-16d. respectively, and afterwards at 1-32d. lower, and a fair business was done in forward remittance at current rates. A steadier feeling set in in the afterpart of the day and the market closed almost firm. The price of Silver came unchanged this morning, at 48½d. per oz., and Council allotments yesterday were only 7½ lakhs of Bills to Calcutta at 1s. 6 13-32d. and 5 lakhs of Transfers to the same Presidency, at 1s. 6 15-32d., in presence of which news this market opened with a decidedly steadier feeling; but weakened during the day, and closed as below, 1s. 6 15-32d. having been available at one time for Bank Demand:—

Banks Bills on Demand			1s. 6 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic			1s. 6½d.
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 6 15-32d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 6 7-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6⅜d.
Credit	3	"	1s. 6 21-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 25-32d.
Documents	3	"	1s. 6 11-16d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 13-16d.
Francs	3	"	196
Do.	6	"	197½

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 4th June, 1890, Rs.	69,71,809
Silver received during the week "	62,520
Rs.	70,34,329
New coin paid during the week "	19,02,536
Rs.	51,31,793
Bullion belonging to private individuals "	5,175
Rs.	51,36,968
Last week "	70,22,374

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further rise in the price of Four per cent. Paper took place on last mail day, the June account (in which there was most doing) having at one time touched 103 5-16. The cash price of Fours was steady, at 103⅛, which was the closing price; with the June settlement, at 103 3-16; and the July account at 103⅛. In sympathy with news from the other side, to hand on Saturday morning, there was another important rise in this market. Four per cents. for cash were firm throughout the day at 103 5-16, at which rate they also closed, while the 30th June account advanced to 103⅜, and the July settlement to 103¼. On Monday, in presence of the further strengthening news from the other side, the price of Four per cents. advanced at one time in the morning to 103⅝; but the rate for Money and Account was 103 9-16, and the July settlement at ⅛ per cent. less during the greater part of the day, with not much doing. Towards the close, however, the feeling became weaker, and 103 7-16 was quoted for cash and June, at the end. On Tuesday the market was declining, and the rate for Fours for cash receded to 103 3-16, with the coming account at 103¼, and July at 103 3-16; before the close rates rallied, say, to the extent of ⅛ per cent., the last quotation for Money having been 103 7-16. There was a further downward movement yesterday. 183 having become the rate for Fours for cash; 103⅛ (buyers) for the coming account and 103 1-16 for July; but again to-day there was a rally towards the close, and 103 3-16 was the final quotation for Fours for money. The market has remained pretty steady to-day at last evening's closing rates, and we call Fours this evening 103 3-16 for cash and the next account, and 103⅛ for July. There have been some sellers of 4½ per cent. Paper in the market during the week, and we call the price this evening 106½.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged, at 104⅝; Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 98.

SHARES.—There has not been much life in this market during the past week, and, with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip, where there has been any change in prices, it has generally been in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we report a decline of Rs. 50 in Dhun; of Rs. 25 in Coorla; of Rs. 20 in Queen; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Luckmidas, and Manekji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Khatao Macconji, Jamshed, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in David, and Imperial; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. On the other hand, Western India have advanced Rs. 40; Khandeish, Rs. 10; and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 5 per share. In Press shares, Colaba have advanced Rs. 10; Apollo and Mofussil Rs. 5 each; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs 6¼ higher; New Oriental have declined Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In presence of the great rise in Exchange, dealers in staple Grey Goods have been keenly on the look-out for wholesale buyers of large quantities at a reduction of 1 to 2 annas per piece; but with a very small measure of success, up-country buyers refusing to go beyond their retail orders. The feeling at the close may be called very quiet, and stocks are increasing. Large orders, however, are, we hear, in course of preparation for Manchester. Bleached, Dyed, Printed, and Turkey Red Goods are all very quiet, and rates are giving way. In Local makes, prices are well maintained, and there is a good demand for Zanzibar sorts. The off-take of Imported goods during the week is estimated at 2,800 packages; that of Local Goods at 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been dull in tone throughout the week, and only a small business has transpired; but quotations are nominally unchanged. The sales of Local Spinnings in China for the last week have been 4,000 bales with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 223, which afterwards receded to Rs. 222. Disheartened by falling Exchange and lower Cotton, China buyers seem to have retired from the bazaar, and whatever offers they make are based on a reduction of 1-16 anna per lb. Some spinners have this morning effected sales in China buyers' terms. The market closed dull this evening at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As. 5¼ to 5⅜	per lb.
"	" 8s "	" 5 3-16 to 5⅜	"
"	" 10s "	" 5 3-16 to 5⅜	"
"	" 12s "	" 5 9-16 to 5⅝	"
"	" 16s "	" 5 15-16 to 6⅛	"
"	" 20s "	" 6 to 6⅜	"
"	" 24s "	" 6⅛ to 6⅜	"
"	" 30s "	" 7½ to 8⅛	"
"	" 40s "	"	"

IMPORT OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The Return of shipments of Goods and Yarns to India for last month came to hand this morning through Reuter, and as far as this Presidency is concerned, the figures, with the exception of those for Coloured Cottons (which were rather greater last month than in May, 1889, though a trifle smaller than for April this year), show a falling off, both compared, with the previous months' missions, and with those for May last year, the decrease in the principal item of Plain Cottons being nearly 4¾ million yards compared with the shipments for April, and double that quantity as against those for May 1889. The shipments of Twist were rather lighter than in April, and exactly the same as in May last year. The figures for the five months of the present year show the material increase of 7¼ million yards in Coloured Cottons, and an excess of 200 lbs. in Twist, compared with the same period last year; but in the items of Plain and Printed Cottons a decrease of 33½ million yards, and of over 6 million yards, respectively, is shown.

Bombay.	May 1890.	Apr. 1890.	May 1889.
Plain Cottons, yds.	34,600,000	39,250,000	44,050,000
Coloured Cottons "	5,950,000	6,000,000	4,400,000
Printed Cottons "	8,000,000	9,100,000	9,150,000
Twist, lbs.	1,050,000	1,250,000	1,050,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons, yds.	74,000,000	82,350,000	78,800,000
Coloured Cottons "	5,400,000	4,850,000	9,750,000
Printed Cottons "	3,750,000	3,850,000	4,400,000
Twist, lbs.	1,550,000	1,300,000	850,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons, yds.	11,100,000	6,300,000	4,700,000
Coloured Cottons "	1,700,000	1,200,000	1,150,000
Printed Cottons "	2,250,000	1,200,000	1,400,000
Twist, lbs.	1,250,000	1,200,000	400,000

Bombay only.	5 months 1890.	5 months 1889.
Plain Cottons, yds.	213,050,000	246,609,000
Coloured Cottons "	28,200,000	20,950,000
Printed Cottons "	43,150,000	49,250,000
Twist, lbs.	6,350,000	6,150,000

METALS.—COPPER has not responded to the further advance on the other side, and only a small business has transpired during the week on the basis of previous rates; but the tone of the market has been steady. *Yellow Metal* has been dull, and we call prices 4 annas per cwt. lower, with very little doing. *Iron* has been in little demand, but quotations are given as before in a dull market.

COAL.—Owing to the more favourable exchange a fall of eight annas per ton has taken place both in Cardiff and West Hartley Coal during the past week, but a considerable business has been done at the decline. Sales of three cargoes, say, about 12,000 tons, of Hasting's West Hartley have been effected at Rs. 17-8 per ton; and a cargo of about 4,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, close at hand, at Rs. 20 per ton. The market closed with a downward tendency at our quotations, say:—

	ready	forward	
Powell's Duffryn ready	Rs. 23	Rs. 19½	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ready	" 19	do " 17½	"
Welsh Hartley, do	" 18	do " 17	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON—We have had a dull market for this staple during the week under review, exporters, in view of the virtual close of the fair season, and the greatly enhanced rates of Exchange, not having been buyers of more than small lots, presumably in completion of previous engagements; while local spinners have been in the market to a very small extent. The daily purchases have hardly averaged more than a few hundred bales; and amongst the few lots which have changed hands, the principal have been Wadwan, at Rs. 195-201; Veraval, at Rs. 163-70; Dhollera, at Rs. 192; Bhownugger, at Rs. 197½; Bengals, at Rs. 188; Dharwar, at Rs. 197½-8; Khangaum, at Rs. 198; Julgaum, at Rs. 185; and Nugger, at Rs. 193 per candy. The market closed dull this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per candy lower than quoted a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have aggregated 49,000 bales, compared with 72,000 bales received in the previous week, and 34,500 bales to hand during the corresponding week last season. The excess in this season's arrivals over those of 1888-89 has now, as shown below, reached 352,700 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	192	= 4 17-32d
Do Fully Good	182	= 4 5-16d
Do Good	172	= 4 3-32d
Belatee, Fine	192	= 4 17-32d
Do. Fully Good	186	= 4 13-32d
Do. Good	183	= 4 11-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	208	= 4 29-32d
Do. Good do	200	= 4 23-32d
Do. F. Good Fair do	185	= 4⅜d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	195	= 4 19-32d
Do. Good	185	= 4⅜d
Do. Fully Good Fair	175	= 4 5-32d
Dhollera, Fine	216	= 5 3-32d
Do. Fully Good	198	= 4 11-16d
Do Good	187	= 4 7-16d
Do Fully Good Fair	177	= 4 3-16d
S-G Dharwar, Good	200	= 4 23-32d
Westerns Good	205	= 4 27-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	374,000	281,000
Berar	410,600	398,000
Khandeish	284,000	286,500
Barsi and Nugger	144,500	137,000
Hingunghat	27,400	25,300
Broach	239,500	142,000
Dhollera	412,000	263,500
Sind and Persian	64,000	41,000
Compta and Dharwar.	61,000	82,500
Westerns and Madras.	4,000	11,500
	2,021,000	1,668,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	49,642	34,565	29,378
From 1st Jan. to 11th June	1,760,667	1,518,143	1,187,682
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	28,648	13,343	7,024
From 1st Jan. to 11th June	1,217,737	1,099,173	707,574
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,563	643	934
From 1st Jan. to 11th June	44,016	19,448	19,898

WHEAT was firm in tone and with a moderate business passing till near the close of last week; but with the great advance in Exchange, the article ceased to be of much interest to shippers and the feeling became dull and business has since been upon a small scale, dealers having lowered their pretensions only slightly.

SEEDS have also been comparatively neglected from the same cause, and for some days very little fresh business (and that presumably to complete previous engagements) has been done. The tone of this market is also dull and prices may be called 2 annas per cwt. lower in Linseed and 1 anna in Rapeseed, other descriptions being nominally unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	217,308	128,393	467,625
Do. from 1st Jan to 11th June	3,792,206	4,109,987	6,729,623
Linseed for the Week	91,127	81,221	70,855
Do. from 1st Jan to 11th June	1,830,473	1,375,614	1,821,143
Rapeseed for the Week	31,617	70,790	76,143
Do. from 1st Jan to 11th June	848,121	1,004,911	992,144
Gingelly Seed for the Week	9,736	3,445	1,404
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th June	670,158	640,942	597,959

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	65,986	6,006	388,391
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th June	2,509,202	3,302,764	4,850,968
Linseed for the Week	165,769	39,901	95,512
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th June	1,375,777	1,144,749	1,496,499
Rapeseed for the Week	4,239	56,710	66,996
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th June	576,338	897,070	654,206
Gingelly Seed for the Week	4,569	3	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th June	753,984	676,847	659,825

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BELL—June 8, at Glasgow, Scotland, the wife of Mr William Bell, Government College, Lahore, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MATHEWS—June 6, at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, at 2 o'clock a.m. suddenly, Percival Edward, the dearly beloved and promising son of Mrs. and Mr. W. Mathews, of Allahabad, aged 11 years and 21 days.

PIGOTT—May 27, at Rurkee, "Perry Ville," of pneumonia George Terry Pigott, late of the P. W. Accounts, N.-W. P., aged 64 years.

SPRING—May 30, at Southbourne, Hampshire, of diphtheria, Kathleen Maud, only child of F. J. E. Spring, aged 10 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.—We have received a number of letters upon this case. As, however, it is likely that it will be made the subject of an appeal to the High Court, it will be better not to prolong the correspondence. A number of subscriptions for the benefit of Mrs. Heerabai are announced in another column.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1890.

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS has contributed to the *Contemporary Science Series*, of which he is editor, a most interesting volume, called "The Criminal," containing the latest results of criminal anthropology. This branch of the science of anthropology first carefully studies the mental and bodily characteristics of the criminal class, and then proceeds to deduce from these characteristics the best way of preventing crime and treating the criminal, when he has to be confined in the interests of the community at large. Of course the general characteristics of criminals will not be found present in all prisoners, but only in the majority of them, or perhaps merely in an unusually large proportion of them as compared with ordinary men. Thus from its being found that, while only 1·5 per cent. of ordinary men are beardless, the proportion of beardless criminals is 13·9, absence of beard may be regarded as characteristic of criminals. The conclusions based on these statistics are supported by the popular wisdom embodied in proverbs, as for instance in the Roman "Little beard and little colour; there is nothing worse under heaven," the French "God preserve me from the beardless man"; and the Tuscan "Salute from afar the beardless man and the bearded woman." On the other hand criminals have a more than usual abundance of hair on their head, and are seldom bald. Statistics afford no support to the popular idea of redhaired men being more violent and inclined to wickedness than ordinary men which is visibly expressed by painters in the red hair conventionally assigned to Judas Iscariot. Criminals are excessively fond of tattooing, some of them being covered all over their body with this savage species of ornamentation. This is the more peculiar, as tattoo marks are such a useful help to identification that thieves and murderers by tattooing themselves play into the hands of their natural enemies. The prevalence of the practice is traceable to criminal insensibility to bodily pain which prevents them as a rule from feeling much when subjected to punctures, burns, cuts, and surgical operations. Most of their senses are obtuse, except their eyesight, which is superior to that of ordinary men. As might be expected, beauty is not a characteristic of the criminal class. The large number of portraits of criminals given in Mr. Havelock Ellis's book are, with some exceptions, extraordinarily ugly. "There is," remarks Hepworth Dixon, speaking of Millbank, "a certain monotony and family likeness in the criminal countenance which is at once repulsive and interesting. No person can be long in the habit of seeing masses of criminals without being struck with the sameness of their appearance. A handsome face is a thing rarely seen in a prison; and never in a person who has been a law-breaker from childhood." Criminals of different countries are said to have a strong family likeness. Their prevalent form of ugliness is a savage type of face. "In general," we are told by Lombroso, the great Italian anthropologist, "born criminals have projecting ears, thick hair, a thin beard, projecting frontal eminences, enormous jaws, a square and projecting chin, large cheekbones, and frequent gesticulation." In fact the typical criminal is in appearance more or less like a savage born by mistake in the middle of civilisation, and criminality may be naturally explained as an instance of atavism or reversion to a primitive ancestral type unsuited to the conditions of modern social life. An ingenious magazine article lately prophesied that the man of the future will be bald, and it is comforting therefore to find baldness rare among criminals.

The criminal is as full of vanity as a negro or a South Sea Islander. "There is not a set of people," says George Borrow, "in the world more vain than robbers in general, more fond of cutting a figure whenever they have an opportunity, and of attracting the eyes of their fellow-creatures by the gallantry of their appearance." He mentions among other instances of this failing the leader of a gipsy cannibal band that infested Hungary in the end of the eighteenth century, whose cap was adorned with gold and jewels to the value of four thousand guilders. The writer might have added also the case of the murderer Lefroy, who wished to be tried in evening dress. The prevalence of tattooing among prisoners that we have noticed above is another instance of criminal vanity. Nor is that the only instance of how this mental weakness may be in the criminal a stronger motive than even regard for his life and liberty. Lombroso mentions three assassins who, when about to kill their victim, had themselves photographed with knives in their hands and looks of resolute villainy. Vanity is often the principal motive to crime, as in the case of the murderer of three rich men, who was heard to say before he did the deed, "I want to do something great; oh, I shall be talked about." A young Russian, when all St. Petersburg was talking about his murder of a whole family, exclaimed, "Now my school-fellows will see how unfair it was of them to say that I should never be heard of." Nothing indeed is more remarkable than the slightness of the motive that may prompt to horrible crime. Of this Mr. Havelock Ellis quotes curious instances from Kitts' "Serious Crime in an Indian Province." A man of Aligarh threw his two stepsons into the Ganges because he was tired of them. A master murdered his servant, in order that he might throw the body before his enemy's door and so get matter for a false accusation against him. Another man, a Jat, cut the throat of a Chamar girl and wounded himself in order that he might accuse his village of dacoity and murder. The annoyance caused by snoring has been known to cost a man his life. We read that one person said to another "How you snore! Do it again and I kill you," and an hour afterwards actually carried his threat into execution. But for this story Mr. Havelock Ellis omits to give reference to time or place. A more pleasing feature in the criminal's character is his fondness for animals, which may be combined with the most murderous propensities towards his fellow-men. Wilkie Collins's Count Fosco, playing with his canaries, may be paralleled by a German criminal who, after having murdered his sweetheart, went back to her house to let out a canary which might have suffered from want of food. Another man, on the same day that he committed a murder, risked his life to save a cat. Of the celebrated essayist and murderer Wainwright we are told that in his last days his sole companion was a cat, for which he evinced an extraordinary affection. A similar inconsistency is to be found in the fact that in criminals extreme immorality is quite compatible with a large amount of religion or superstition. A woman poisoning her husband can write to her accomplice "He was ill yesterday. I thought that God was beginning His work. I have wept so much that it is not possible God should not have pity on my tears." A woman who had strangled and dismembered a child, on being sentenced to death, cooly remarked "Death is nothing. It is the salvation of the soul that is everything. When that is safe, the rest is of no account." Their religiousness or superstition is also evidenced by the number of religious symbols tattooed on their bodies. Out of 28,351 prisoners in the three large metropolitan prisons only 57 described themselves as atheists, and even out of these 57 some were Chinese and Mahomedans. In addition to religion criminals have a good deal of philosophy of life by which they ingeniously defend their vocation. One of them said to Lombroso "If God has given us the instinct to steal, He has given to others the instinct to imprison us; the world is an amusing theatre." The murderer Raynal justified himself by saying that as he knew that three-fourths of the social virtues were cowardly vices, he thought that an open assault on a rich man would be less ignoble than the cautious combination of fraud. "The laws of society", urged a convict to Mr. Davitt, "are framed for the purpose of securing the wealth of the world to power and calculation, thereby depriving the larger portion of mankind of its rights and chances. Why should they punish me for taking by somewhat similar means from those who have taken more than they had a right to?"

Criminals are indeed a very interesting class of men, but nevertheless the main end of criminal anthropology must be to improve them out of existence. The great question is how this can best be effected. Much may be said against the usual system of solitary confinement. Punishment ought to deter others, but the pain of solitary confinement is only properly appreciated by the sufferer when he is actually suffering the penalty. Practically it is found impossible to keep prisoners from communication, and thus the more hardened offenders teach younger prisoners to be as wicked as themselves. As to the brutalising effect of prison-life let us hear the author of the "Sketches from Shady Places." "Let any one of robust health," he says," fancy himself a prisoner within four walls, employed day after day in severest labour, without a face to look at except that of the tyrant warder or the scowling criminal, without relaxation or kindly intercourse of any kind; with nothing in short to subdue the darker feelings, but with every thing to nourish them. Let any one of robust health fancy himself enduring this year after year, and then say what sort of a creature he would probably become. Then there is the expense of a system which does not reform nor get rid of the thief—in old days gaol fever did the latter when the halter failed—but merely hoards him up for a while to turn him loose on society more wolfish than ever." Similar evidence as to the evil effects of imprisonment is given by Davitt, Krapotkine, Lord Coleridge, and many others whose opinions are quoted in the book before us. But what is the remedy? Mr. Havelock Ellis recommends more communication between prisoners and the outer world, and literary and technical training. Musical instruction also he thinks should be employed to refine the criminal, for as we all know "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." These ideas are not entirely unknown to modern prison disciplinarians. In India a large amount of interesting handicraft is practised by prisoners, but perhaps the end sought thereby is rather economy than the reformation of the prisoner. It is strange to find that there is a prison nearly satisfying the anthropological ideal as far east as Japan, where in the prisons of Tokyo Mr. H. Norman found common thieves and burglars learning to do such elaborate workmanship as carving or inlaying. However, on the whole the most model prison would seem to be the Elmira Reformatory at New York, whose occupants, besides learning manual trades, are trained in gymnastics, literature, and receive lectures in moral philosophy. It might appear at first sight that such an admirable prison would rather tempt men to commit crimes in order to have physical and mental benefits conferred by its salutary discipline. This, however, is a fallacy. We must not credit the criminal classes with the same recognition of the advantages of education as we have ourselves. The criminal would certainly look forward with horror to the prospect of regular bodily exercise and mental education, although such discipline would in the end do him immense benefit.

IT is not surprising that Mr. Gladstone's recent attempt to minimise the Siberian atrocities by pretending that any protest against them might be met in Russia with the retort "Remember Mitchelstown!" has been denounced with much strength of language and of feeling in England. Mitchelstown has been discussed at home with passion enough to do full justice to whatever culpable violence there may have been in the incident. But Mitchelstown, even as Mr. William O'Brien might tell of it, would be a mere scratch compared with the hideous scar of those atrocities which Mr. Gladstone is able to contemplate in such marvellously dispassionate temper. Mitchelstown, stated at its worst, was an attack upon a crowd by a body of police who had lost their temper. Stated at its best—and that version of the case is at least arguable—it was the reply of a body of police foiled and obstructed in the attempt to do their duty, made, as their assailants somewhat exultingly declared, to "fly for their lives," and then firing in self-defence upon a mob whose menaces had become formidable. Whether the apologetic or the denunciatory version of the episode be accepted makes very little difference when an attempt is made to find a parallel between Mitchelstown and those horrors of Siberian convict life which have lately been brought to the knowledge of the world. The difference between the two accounts becomes reduced to a mere shade when they are both brought into juxtaposition with the dark and terrible doings of the Siberian gaols. In the one case at the worst there was a loss of life because there was a loss of temper. In the other there was deliberate outrage and massacre. One woman, at least, of gentle birth, was stripped and flogged to death; others succumbed to tortures and barbarities which cannot be named. All sense of proportion must have deserted Mr. Gladstone when he was preparing a parallel which looks like a deliberate and monstrous magnifying of one set of misdeeds, and a deliberate and outrageous minimising of another set, with no other apparent purpose than to ensure that the indignation which the civilized world had based upon barbarities in Asia should be at least divided with the agents of the British Government in Ireland. The paper which described this passage as "the darkest Africa of Mr. Gladstone's own fallacious argumentation," did him no injustice. Nor was the *Standard*, which never tears its hair even when Mr. Gladstone does so, too severe in its protest when it wrote:—"We confess ourselves utterly unable to express in adequate language our feeling of disgust at this outrageously factious parallel. It gives such a shock to the moral sense, that one is forced to conclude that a stage can be reached in party ardour and party rancour, when reason, truth, fairness, decency, self-respect, and respect for others, become absolutely obliterated, and men endowed with the higher attributes of reason and the restraints of conscience, are able to fling these safeguards to the winds and assail their adversaries with the blind rage and unscrupulous fury of the brute creation." Mr. Gladstone, however, is a psychological as well as a political study, and an analysis of the mental and moral conditions which moved the denunciator of Neapolitan and Bulgarian outrages to be callously judicious in the presence of wrongs not inferior to them would reveal curious results. Mere partisan estimates of Mr. Gladstone are worthless. What is wanted is such an analysis of those later moods, as, for example, Mr. R. H. Hutton, or—if he would foreswear politics and relapse into literature and respectability—Mr. John Morley might give us.

IN the Bombay Bazaar, where they see further into things than the rest of us do, the current explanation of the *impasse* in which silver legislation in the States has become fixed is that the President is waiting to see which party will bid highest for his support. We have nothing in the way of either public or private information from Washington to show how far this account of the matter claims acceptance. But it is a safe hypothesis that while the silver interest may share Walpole's belief that every man has his price, they have rigorously excluded President Harrison from their calculations. The Bombay Bazaar, therefore, will remain in exclusive possession of its belief that the President is seeing on which side is the highest bidder. Meanwhile the legislative solution of the problem does not seem to come any nearer. To-day's telegram is hard of interpretation, and throws us back on Lord Randolph Churchill's despairing *mot* that to try to understand the silver question is like trying to read the Book of Revelations backwards.

DR. BLANEY at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday moved. "That the amount of filtered Pawai water drawn off daily from the Bhandarwada Reservoir for distribution to the population served by that water-supply be registered, and shown in the weekly statement of the water-supply furnished to the Standing Committee." And then said that after the Health Officer had sent in his report, his opinion would be the same as now, that the Pawai water would require to be filtered, but he could not understand how the Pawai water was to pass through the Bhandarwada filters which could only supply four million gallons a day. He characterised the Pawai scheme as a tremendous blunder, and would have told the Corporation so when the scheme was proposed, why they had two engineers and the Commissioner pressing it upon them with threats of a water-famine. He did not hesitate to say there never could have been a water-famine, with the combined capacity of Vehar and Tulsi, unless the Corporation and the Commissioner went stark-mad. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said he was dumfounded to hear Dr. Blaney's statement, and if at the time he knew there could be no water-famine, why did he not get up and say so instead of sitting quiet, and by his silence being party to the sanctioning of the scheme. The Municipal Commissioner said he was not responsible for the scheme, but he believed it was an admirable one. He would appeal to Dr. Blaney, now that the Pawai scheme was inevitable, not to give the citizens the idea that the Pawai water would be so bad. Let them make the best of it, until they had reason to make the worst of it; let them think well of it, until they were forced to think ill of it. The resolution was carried.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has issued its report on the Caucus Silver Bill.

The Committee report against the proposal to issue silver certificates as legal tender, also against the proposal to redeem certificates in bullion on demand or at the option of the Secretary to the Treasury.

The report further opposes the provision that when the market price has reached the point at which 371·25 grains of silver are the equivalent of the dollar, it shall be lawful to receive bullion for coinage, and recommends that the purchase of bullion shall be then suspended.

A LEGISLATIVE DEAD-LOCK.

THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party was held this afternoon at the Carlton Club, when Lord Salisbury stated that Government was unable to legislate owing to the prevailing systematic obstruction.

Consequent on this, said his Lordship, Government would either have to alter the rules of debate, drop some Bills at present in the programme, or hold an autumn Session of Parliament.

The meeting separated without any resolution having been arrived at.

THE POLICE AND THE HOME OFFICE.

MR. MONRO RESIGNS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Monro, Chief Commissioner of Police, has resigned his office as Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, has refused to press the Police Pension Bill before Parliament this Session, and has appointed a clerk from the Home Office to be Assistant Commissioner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have amended the Caucus Bill removing the bullion redemption clause and the provision for free coinage on certain conditions. The Act is to come into operation a month after passing, and be valid for ten years.

THE INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 12.

In to-day's hearing of the Lutter case, Mr. Man concluded his reply by pointing out that it was unimportant who prepared the list, and insisting that Lutter certainly knew that the goods claimed for were not destroyed. The Recorder, in summing up, said the prisoner is indicted of two charges of cheating, first, under section 420, and second under section 418. As Agent to the Guardian Insurance Company he was bound to protect their interests, but the jury must, before convicting, be satisfied that the accused acted not merely under suspicious circumstances, but with full knowledge of the fraud. The chief points to the prosecution were that accused must have been fully aware that the goods claimed for could not have possibly been packed into the space affected by fire. The accused's statement just after the fire that Rs. 5,000 would cover the damage, whereas few hours later he wired 3,000 pounds was untrue. The statements in his letter to the Guardian Insurance Company respecting the use of his firm's engine, and that the report was necessarily delayed, because the surveyors were examining the whole stock, whereas only a casual survey was made; also the fact that the same goods claimed for were sold before and some after the fire, which the defence admitted. The counsel for defence relied on the fact that Seymour prepared the list, which Lutter, being ignorant, relied upon, also his denial of the statement that Lutter estimated the damage at Rs. 5,000. It was further alleged that prosecution's witnesses having quarrelled Lutter brought charges through spite.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence, incidentally remarking that the charge of forgery against Barron was quite unwarranted. After seventeen minutes of absence the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty on the first charge, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. The verdict was received with the greatest surprise by the densely crowded Court, and the prisoner was completely broken down.

Mr. Vansomeren said that he was requested to ask in consideration of the lengthened anxiety his client passed through and the embarrassment and trouble experienced, his Honour would carefully consider the jury's recommendation.

Mr. Summers said we have no instructions to press for a severe sentence.

The Recorder said that while giving the fullest weight to the jury's recommendation he must also consider the gravity of the offence, as, further the prisoner occupied a position of trust towards the Guardian Insurance Company. The lightest sentence he said, he was justified in passing is one year's rigorous imprisonment.

On behalf of the jury, the foreman requested three years' exemption in consideration of the length of the trial and consequent loss as a mercantile man. The Recorder granted an exemption of one year.

THE SANDOWAY REBELLION.

On Saturday the man, who participated in the recent Sandoway Rebellion, surrendered to Mr. Hobson the Superintendent of Police, who led the party to Gangs' Camp. The police fired, killing one pongyi. The dacoits fled up to the hills and operations were suspended in consequence of darkness. Next morning three dacoits surrendered bearing the head of another. The military police surrounded the neighbourhood.

WIFE-MURDER AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

Private James Nichols, of the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment at Bangalore, shot his wife on Tuesday afternoon in barracks. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. One member of the Punchayet, however, stated that he believed the prisoner's story that the shot was fired accidentally.

INVESTITURE OF DEWAN MANIBHAI JASBHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 12.

Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai was invested with the customary *poshak* of the Dewanship at a grand durbar, held by his Highness Maharaja Syajirao Gaekwar to-day, at the Nazar Baug, at 5-30 p.m. The Minister was decorated with costly jewels, including a large pearl necklace, and was accorded Eastern honors, such as elephant chowri, aftibgiri, juleeb, palanquin, gold mace, and umbrella, with suitable allowances for their maintenance. He was escorted to his residence in State on a gorgeously caparisoned elephant in the midst of public ovation. Distribution of charity and presents by the Minister was on a large scale. Universal satisfaction prevails all over.

COLONEL WALLACE ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

Colonel Wallace, Manager North-Western Railway, goes to England on three months' leave next month.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered and accepted the Adjutant-General's appointment at home.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

A Census Bill, the Cattle Trespass Bill, and the Reformatory School Bill will be introduced into the Viceroyal Council this season.

INDIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign land trade into India has decreased for the eleven months ending February by thirty-five lakhs of rupees, but exports have increased by thirty-one iakhs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 12.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia arrived here from Bombay on the 10th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. ,,	81⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver	48¼d. per oz.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain P. Case, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Wilton	Mr P V Luke
Mr Coombes	Mr H E Gatcke
Mr J Bowie	Mrs and Miss Valentine
Mr J R Wynne	Mr J F N Graham
Mr and Mrs Anscombe	Mr Fairclough
Mr R E Pigott	

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs R Scaldwell	Capt E Crewe
Mr and Mrs Garden	Mr Thompson
Capt Stephens	Mr L Fletcher
Corporal Hill	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Oppenheimer	Capt R R Winter
Mr Coath	Mr F Von Steiner
Mr and Mrs Llewellin	Dr E Mahly
Lieut E M Childers	

FOR SUEZ.—Mr P Stathacopulos.
FOR ADEN.—Mr W B Cracknell.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Rohilla, Capt. M. De Horne, 20th June. FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Green, Mr W W Biddulph, Mr G D Marston and M W Eastaway. FOR BRINDISI—Lieut R H Dewing, Mr W Clerke, Mr Scott Moncrief, Mr C W Evatt, Mr M C Kellan, Surgeon W Dowman, Col A Bigg-Withen, Mr E A Bedford, Mr and Mrs Devonshire and Capt Grant.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 27th June. FOR BRINDISI—Mr R H Greave, Sir A Wilson, Mr R Coppin, Mr A Addie, and Rev A Bridge. FOR MARSEILLES—Mr R N Hodges and Mr Eton Forrest. FOR SUEZ—Mr J L Clancy.

Per s s Rosetta, Capt G W Brady, 4th July 1890. FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G D Maclagan, Mr G B Partridge, Inspector Genl A L Lethbrige, Mr H Meiklejohn, Mr H Beale, Mr E G Barton, Mr J W Hartley, Mr W M H Dobbie, Mr and Mrs W Rattigan, Mr T Higgins, Mr A W Cruickshank, Master J Jewett, Mr H A Fraser, Mr E Berrell, Mr C P Fisher, Mr C F Egerton, Mr T R Redfern, Revd W S Kelly, Mr Ernest A West, Mr C J Sibold, Col Empson, Mr La Touche, Mr G Marsh, Mr Maynard, and Major Douglas Pryce. FOR LONDON.—Major J M Evetts.

MR. G. B. HIRPATHAK AND THE PANDHARPUR SCHOOL.

THE following Government resolution has been issued in this case :—

It appears that on the 22nd of February the Collector of Sholapur addressed Mr. B. R. Heblikar, President of the Pandharpur Municipality, on the subject of the appointment of Gopal Babaji Hirpathak, recently dismissed from the post of Head Master of the School at Nasik, as Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Pandharpur, of which the Municipality had shortly before taken over the control from the Educational Department. Mr. Heblikar replied on February 24th that the Municipality were obliged to make arrangements in a hurry, that Gopal Babaji Hirpathak applied for the post, that "he accounted for his dismissal by saying that it was the result of the machinations of some of his malicious and intriguing enemies," that the Municipality "have found that there was not much objection on the part of the public, as during the few days he has been working the attendance has increased from 27 to nearly 100," and that information as to his antecedents has now been asked for. Meanwhile Government called for an explanation of the appointment, and on the 23rd of April the Collector reported that Gopal Babaji Hirpathak had resigned his appointment.

2. The public functions entrusted to municipal bodies under the Bombay District Municipal Act 1873, and the rules notified in Government notification, No. 1282, dated the 14th August 1886, are of the highest importance. They ought to be discharged with proportionate care and sense of responsibility, especially in any matter wherein the education of children is concerned. As Mr. Heblikar and his colleagues were acquainted with the fact of Hirpathak's dismissal, the Governor in Council is, with much regret, forced to express his opinion that these gentlemen have very seriously failed to fulfil the duty devolving on them in engaging the services of Gopal Babaji Hirpathak without inquiry; and when they were informed of the facts in not instantly dismissing him from the post to which he was so incautiously appointed.

THE SALSETTE ELECTION.

OUR Goa correspondent writes :—A telegram has been received from Mr. Christovao Pinto to Mr. J. S. de Loyola, that the late general elections for the circle of Salsette have been annulled. The success, therefore, is regarded as a partial victory if not an unconditional triumph. This news will be hailed by the Portuguese community of your city as glad tidings, since their indignation meeting of 3rd May last must have considerably influenced the Ministerial decision on the subject. In the mean time Mr. Christovao Pinto remains in the Parliament for the next few months until a fresh election is held, and a new deputy is elected. It is not necessary to describe the feelings with which the Ministerial decision has been received by the Government and their agents. The orders for a new election must come shortly, but before the day is fixed, the Government will complete the work of the division of the constituency.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending June 10 was 350, giving the extraordinarily low death-rate of 17·71 per annum per thousand as against 25·71 in the corresponding period of last year, and 29·72, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 6, measles; 1, leprosy; 3, dropsy; 39, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 40, affections of the respiratory organs; 5, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 34, still-born; 24, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list shows: Buddhist or Jain, 13; Brahmin, 9; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 154; Hindu outcaste, 24; Mussalman, 102; Parsi, 26; Native Christian, 8; European, 7; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births registered during the week was 257 as against 290 in the corresponding period of last year, and 282, the average over the past five years.

THE pilgrimages to Rome during the last four months have brought the Pope about 40,000*l*. The French pilgrimage took 8,000*l*. to Leo XIII.; the different Italian ones 10,000*l*.; the American 12,000*l*.; the Austrian 4,150*l*.; and the last German pilgrimage 5,000*l*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were :—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Vasudeo Narayen, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Viegas Accacio Gabriel, Capt. W. P. Walshe; and Mr. J. P. Watson.

DR. BLANEY ON HIS DEFENCE.

Dr. Blaney moved: "That the amount of filtered Pawai water drawn off daily from the Bhandarwada Reservoir for distribution to the population, served by that water-supply, be registered, and shown in the weekly statement of the water-supply furnished to the Standing Committee." The reason why, Dr. Blaney said, the Corporation was asked to give its sanction to the registration of the Pawai filtered water was obvious, when they came to consider the report which had been made on the Pawai water-supply by the Health Officer. In his letter to the Commissioner, he said that the water should be filtered, and that the results in albuminoid ammonia would not be more than 0·13 per million. When the Pawai scheme was submitted to the Corporation it was stated they could afford a very sensible relief to the water-supply in the Vehar reservoir, and that was one of the reasons why the Corporation gave their sanction to it. It was shown to the Corporation on the day it gave its sanction to this scheme, that with the 32-inch main and the 24-inch main from Vehar, running full bore with Pawai water into the city, it would continue so long as the Pawai reservoir contained any water that would be delivered in that way. As to the Health Officer's report, it might be accepted as the report which he would finally give after he had made a chemical examination of the water in the Pawai reservoir. On that question as to whether the water should be delivered filtered or unfiltered the Health Officer's opinion was certain to be the same as it was given in the present report. Whatever difference he might find in the water after analysis would be a subject for future remark, but it was probable the report would be the same as this one, namely, that the water must be filtered before it is delivered. Then, if the Pawai water had to be filtered, as the Health Officer very emphatically said, before it was delivered, what would be the value of the Pawai Reservoir? The Veher main could only deliver four millions of gallons a day, or one-half of the Pawai water, for Bhandarwada only possessed sufficient area to furnish that quantity a day when all went well and when its filtering beds were at their best. That could not be helped now. He was of opinion the Health Officer should have been consulted first about the scheme, whereas they got the Engineer's authority first, upon which the scheme was sanctioned. Then when he (Dr. Blaney) made application that the Health Officer should be induced to submit this report, that course was agreed upon; but it was only the other day, or exactly four months after the application was made, the report was submitted. He had hoped they would have got the report in time to have saved the Corporation making the tremendous blunder of purchasing the gathering-ground. Recurring to the question of the amount of filtered water from Pawai that Bhandarwada could supply to the city, he had told them what its capacity was. Was it reasonable then, that it could be expected to filter all the water which came from Pawai as the Health Officer insisted must be done. Then Pawai water would be very unlike Tulsi and Vehar water in this respect. Pawai had been for half a century a garden on a very large scale. This garden had been filled with cinnamon and mangoes and other plants, and kept up at great expense by the owners of the property, and it was largely inhabited. Therefore the reservoir area of Pawai naturally was very much inferior to that of Tulsi or Vehar. That fact was in his (Dr. Blaney's) mind at the time the project was first broached. In his desire to avert the calamity of inflicting the Pawai scheme upon Bombay Dr. Blaney spent a deal of time in trying to get Mr. Tomlinson to bring in the Ewur water; but he had so many engineering difficulties to bring forward and told Dr. Blaney the Ewur project could not be completed under three years. If he had come forward at that time and given his reasons for saying he would not give his sanction to the Pawai scheme, in the face of the alarming report made to the Corporation, no one would have listened to him. He knew the facts he had laid before them then, but he did not know officially, and could not bring it forward against the formidable memorandum signed by two engineers and by the Municipal Commissioner. They insisted they must have Pawai or starve. They were told if they did not sanction the scheme before five o'clock that day, the engineers in England could not be communicated with, and they had the possibility of a water-famine staring them in the face, and the responsibility of this water-famine—these were the very words—would rest upon the Corporation. They felt their hearts grow cold at the responsibility; and on the spur of the moment they sanctioned a great water scheme, involving an expenditure of 8 or 10 lakhs. What did this threatened water-famine mean? They were told Vehar would run dry; they would be left to the wells and tanks of the city. That expression "water-famine" was either rant or cant. There could never be a water-famine in which the people would not have water to drink, in which the mains would not run a certain amount of water. If the worst season followed the worst season, he did not hesitate to say with the capacity of Vehar and Tulsi combined there never could be a water-famine in Bombay unless that Corporation and the Commissioner went stark mad. The very worst that could happen would be that at the end of October they would have ten gallons per head. He defied the engineer or anyone else to prove the contrary.

Dr. Viegas seconded the resolution, and in doing so, said he was the first to protest against the Pawai scheme being so hurriedly passed. It was a pity that what Dr. Blaney had stated to them that day had not been said when the scheme was first brought forward for discussion. They all knew very well that Dr. Blaney had done a great deal for the city, and particularly for the water-supply of Bombay, and it was, therefore, a great pity that he should have observed silence on the occasion when the information he had laid before them that day would have induced them to come to a different conclusion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, borrowing a phrase recently used by a young member of the Corporation, said he was "dumb foundered" after he had heard Dr. Blaney that day. Although he fully sympathised with Dr. Blaney in his present position, yet he failed to understand why he (Dr. Blaney) should have kept quiet on the several important points he had dwelt upon that day, and by his silence conveyed the impression that he supported the scheme when it was first brought forward for discussion. It was then stated by Dr. Blaney himself that there would be a water-famine in Bombay, and after such an authoritative statement no councillor felt himself justified in voting against the scheme. Dr. Blaney had told them that day that with Vehar and Tulsi there could be no water-famine in Bombay, and if he knew that there could be no water-famine under any circumstances whatever, why did he not then get up and say that there was a sufficient quantity of water for use by the inhabitants, and that there should therefore be no undue haste and hurry in regard to the scheme? They all knew that Dr. Blaney was always honest and conscientious in all he did, and was actuated with the best desire in the interests of the city, but somehow or other he seemed to have forgotten himself for the moment. If he voted in favour of the proposition he would only do so to satisfy Dr. Blaney, because he did not know what its utility was. Dr. Blaney seemed to have taken that opportunity to vindicate himself, but he (Mr. Mehta) thought that it had rather given him an opportunity to condemn himself and those members of the Corporation who voted for the scheme. The Corporation had made an initial blunder and they had now to suffer for it. He (Mr. Mehta) asked if Dr. Blaney would accept a rider to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to obtain an authoritative opinion from the officers of the Municipality as to whether a water-famine in Bombay would mean an entire scarcity of water or a low distribution of something like ten gallons per head.

Dr. Blaney had no objection to the acceptance of the rider, but as he promised to bring forward a proposition to that effect at an early meeting of the Corporation, the rider was allowed to drop.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha also made a few remarks, explaining he had not been in favour of the scheme being pressed on the Corporation so hurriedly.

Dr. Bhalchundra observed that if Dr. Blaney had urged all that he had stated to them at that meeting, on the occasion when the scheme was first brought forward for discussion, he was sure that no councillor would have given his sanction to that scheme. A certificate signed by three officers of the Municipality was submitted to the Corporation, and they were told that if they did not sanction that scheme before 5 o'clock that evening, the responsibility of a water-famine would rest with them. There was, therefore, no other alternative but to sanction the scheme, and every councillor went home satisfied in his mind that he had done his duty. It was now impossible to find their way out of the difficulty created by them. Of course for want of proper information, could Dr. Blaney now show them any way by which they could honourably retire from their position and at the same time avert anything like a water-famine. He did not know if Dr. Blaney's proposition was passed, it would assist them in rectifying their mistake. He had his sympathy with Dr. Blaney, and he would accordingly vote for his proposition, which was in itself a harmless one.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal made a few remarks about providing the Pawai water-works with strainers.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Bhalchandra had suggested that Dr. Blaney might bring some proposition by which the Corporation could retire from the Pawai scheme. With regard to rectifying the mistake, assuming that ten lakhs would have to be spent on the scheme—and he trusted it would not exceed seven or eight lakhs—they were at all events committed to that expenditure, and he put it seriously to the Corporation, whether, having committed themselves, it would be judicious to render the scheme nugatory. Their application for loan was now on Lord Harris's table, but it was very probable the Government of India might raise some objection to that application. Members of the Corporation knew very well how they were hampered financially. He strongly suspected that if the Government of India found out that after the Corporation had committed itself to an expenditure of seven lakhs, and now wished to lay down the proposition that these seven lakhs be regarded as thrown into the harbour, they would regard with considerable suspicion any other proposition for loan that might be brought forward by the Corporation. He hoped that view would be taken by every member of the Corporation, and on that ground alone think twice over it. He did not believe that the Pawai water would be half so unwholesome as it was pretended it would be. Tulsi water was considered very bad when it was first brought into Bombay, and Dr. Blaney was one of those who considered it so. There was a distinct difference, between Tulsi and Pawai catchment areas. Pawai was largely inhabited; and he hoped the sites of the huts would have been burned long before the Pawai water came into the city. The total gathering ground was about 200 acres out of over 2,000 acres. The Pawai lands could scarcely be described as a carefully tended garden. The amount of manure which had been expended on it was very little, and having regard to the fact that there were ninety-two huts on those 200 acres, he thought they were about as offensive as any huts on any area could be. He trusted the members of the Corporation would not try to create a scare in the city. From his study of the history of the Corporation, he had learned of Dr. Blaney's long and great services to the city. He was a man who had deserved well of the city; but he would appeal to Dr. Blaney as one of the foremost citizens whether he thought he would be doing a public service to the city, now that the Pawai scheme was practically inevitable, by endeavouring to make the citizens believe that the Pawai water would be so very bad. As a distinguished medical man, like Dr. Blaney would know that a patient frightened was half lost; let him therefore not frighten his patient. But let them make the best of it until they had reason to make the worst of it, and let them think well of it until they were forced to think ill of it.

Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that it had been stated by Mr. Ollivant, their late Commissioner, that the gathering ground, and the catchment area of Pawai was particularly of a filthy character, and if that were so, they could not possibly use the Pawai water this year. With such an expression of opinion before them, how could they possibly allow the inhabitants to use that water, which must necessarily be attended with great danger to public health. He appealed to Mr. Acworth, as the latter had appealed to Dr. Blaney, whether it was not the duty of the Corporation to have that point cleared up.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that considering the number of huts and the area of ground, it was his honest belief that the catchment area was not filthy.

Dr. Blaney in the course of his reply said that he did not make the statement about the water-famine at the time the scheme was first discussed by them, because, if he had done so, it would have been an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Corporation, every one of whom knew that they were drawing 18¼ million of gallons from their two reservoirs. They also knew that there was an additional main laid to Vehar, and it was quite within the range of their intelligence to judge about the supply of water to the city.

Mr. Mehta: The verdict of the Corporation is that you are not guilty, but do not do it again. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney's proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

THE PAWAI WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Blaney asked the Municipal Commissioner "whether all, or any, or how many, of the following districts will be excluded from the supply of Pawai water delivered through the 32in. main into the Bhandarwada Reservoir:—Market, Chukla, Umarkhadi, Kharatallao, Kumbarwada, Tarwadi, Second Nagpada, First Nagpada, Kamathipura, and Prince's and Victoria Docks."

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the docks were served, but all the other districts mentioned by Dr. Blaney were excluded.

Dr. Blaney moved that the Commissioner's reply should be recorded, which being agreed to the Corporation adjourned.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	3	98	4	49	4	67	3	45
June 11, Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
,, 12, Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
Total	3	98	4	49	4	67	3	48
Total of corresponding date last year	5	89	7	98	7	32	7	93

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for the week ending Friday, 6th June :—

	In.	Cts.		In	Cts.
Jabalpur	0	10	Nassick	2	91
Raver	0	40	Deolalee	1	73
Nimbora	0	10	Ghoti	1	31
Bhadli	Nil.		Nargaon	1	10
Jalgaon	0	29	Warrengaon	Nil.	
Sirsoli	0	83	Hoodgi	2	32
Mhasawad	3	15	Mohol	0	65
Maheji	2	1	Madha	1	90
Pachora	0	90	Barsi Road	1	15
Kasgaon	2	35	Keim	1	80
Naidongri	1	1	Jehur	0	70
Challisgaon	1	42	Pomalwari	1	80
Nandgaon	1	7	Dexal	1	8
Munmad	2	85	Lanowli	3	48
Lassalgaon	2	25	Dhond	0	66
Kerwadi	2	37	Talegaon	0	7

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

THE following is the rain-fall return of the principal B. B. & C. I. Ry. Stations showing the actual rain-fall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 9th June 1890 :—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandra	2	4	Broach	0	35
Panjoo	2	47	Baroda	0	48
Vaiturna	4	10	Mehmadabad	1	15
Palghar	3	44	Ahmedabad	0	84
Gholvad	1	95	Viramgam	2	20
Damaun	0	92	Dabhoi	0	16
Bulsar	0	67	Sevalia	0	33
Navsari	1	20	Kim	0	20
Surat	0	77			

THE Lahore paper says, although the horse Surefoot has singularly belied his name, Mr. Permien and Mrs. Haviland, who were fortunate enough to draw him in the Bengal Club lottery, have still netted Rs. 20,000 over him; for that is the amount they actually received from a Deputy Accountant-General for parting with half of the ticket.

THE Emperor of Japan has conferred on the Duke of Connaught the Grand Star of the Chrysanthemum, and on the Duchess the Grand Star of the Crown. The Japanese press speak in high terms of the courtesy and geniality of the royal visitors. A native paper says that the Duchess, delighted with the Japanese costume, procured a *kimono*, an *obitabi* and all the other items of a Japanese ladies' dress when in Kyoto, and that her Royal Highness and the Honourable Mrs. Napier had intended to appear in the costume of the country, had they not been prevented from doing so by some unexplained cause.

A SUIT FOR THIRTY-ONE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran heard a suit brought by Goswami Shri 108—Shri Girdharjee, Shri Govindraijee Maharaja, residing at Bombay, against his son Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharjee Maharaja, residing at Nathdwara. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of certain articles and monies belonging to the plaintiff, which were entrusted to the care of the defendant; that he may be ordered to deliver to the plaintiff these and all other articles and monies entrusted to him on the plaintiff's behalf, and to pay him such sum as the Court may award as compensation for the wrongful witholding thereof, or in default to pay the sum of Rs. 31,45,117-8-0, together with interest from the 26th August, 1887, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plantiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messr. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, for the plaintiff, said the case came before the Court on the preliminary question of jurisdiction. The plaintiff stated in his plaint, which was filed in May, 1889, that he was the *Acharya* or highpriest of the Vyshunov community, and Maharaja Tikait of Shri Nathjee at Nathdwara, in the territories of H. H. the Rana of Oodeypore. In 1876 the plaintiff was forcibly deported from the territories of H. H. the Rana and had ever since been prevented from returning there. At the time of his deportation, he had in his "bheetarka toshkhana," or inner treasury, a very large amount of treasure, consisting of gold mohurs and other coins, ornaments and jewels, gold and silver pots, and other presents and bequests. This treasure belonged to the plaintiff, and was quite distinct from that which belonged to the service of Shri Nathjee, which was hoarded in other treasuries. This private treasure belonging to the plaintiff was entrusted to the care of the defendant, his son, to protect and remit to the plaintiff. Appended to the plaint were letters in which the defendant acknowledged the above stated facts, and explained why the treasure had not then been remitted to the plaintiff and promised to send the same shortly. In one of the letters the defendant specified in detail certain of the said property, of the value of Rs. 31,45,171-8-0. The defendant had never remitted or made over to the plaintiff the treasure in question or any portion thereof. Defendant had resided at Nathdwara from the time of the deposit until recently. He had resided in Bombay since the 2nd April, 1889, until the filing of the plaint. Plaintiff, being desirous of recovering from defendant some of the treasure, which the latter had improperly appropriated, brought the suit. The defence was that the defendant was not a resident of Bombay, but resided at Nathdwara. In February, 1889, the defendant left Nathdwara for the purpose of visiting certain holy places in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and other parts of India. On the 2nd April 1889, the defendant arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on a temporary visit only; and he submitted that this Court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine this suit. Without waiving this ground of defence, the defendant denied that the plaintiff was now the *Acharya* or high priest or Maharaja Tikait of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara. At the time of his deportation in 1876, the plaintiff had no treasure distinct from what belonged to the shrine of Shri Nathjee or hoarded in other treasuries. No treasure belonging to plaintiff was entrusted to defendant, and the latter denied that the letters referred to in the plaint were written by him or by his authority. After the plaintiff was deported from Nathdwara the defendant sent to him, at his request, papers bearing the benediction and seal of the Maharaja, but otherwise blank, in order that the plaintiff might give receipts thereon for presents and might write letters thereon; also a duplicate of the defendant's seal. The defendant believed that the plaintiff had caused the letters in question to be written upon such blank papers. Mr. Inverarity submitted that the defendant, having had a home and a firm in Bombay for the purposes of trade, and visiting and residing in Bombay from time to time, was subject to the Court's jurisdiction. He had resided in Bombay four months and a half when this suit was filed against him last year.

Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant, argued that his client could in no way be considered to be residing in Bombay within the jurisdiction of this Court. He came to Bombay occasionally, as he went to other places in British India, at the invitation of his followers, who made presents to him.

Some witnesses were called, one of whom, called on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the defendant owned a house and carried on business in Bombay, and that he visited Bombay from time to time, and dwelled here for a short period. Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee and Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee were called on behalf of the defendant to say that he did not reside in Bombay, but that he came here occasionally on a pilgrimage at the invitation of his followers.

Mr. Inverarity, in his reply, argued that, although they admitted that the defendant's usual residence was at Nathdwara, it did not prevent him from having a dwelling or residence in another place under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, or under the terms of the Letters Patent. When the defendant came to Bombay last year, he actually purchased for Rs. 144,000, a large house, suitable for a Maharaja to live in; and he did live in it four months and a half. Very short residence was held in cases at home to be residence sufficient to give jurisdiction. The cases showed that the word "residence" had a different meaning recording to the assumed object of the legislature. A man's residence was argued to be a place where he was most likely to be found. Take the instance of the gentleman who came out to advice the Government of India on agriculture, and would stop in this country for a definite object. Was he not, asked the learned counsel, liable to be sued? The case of the defendant was analogous; he came to Bombay for a definite object, which was to receive the worship of his followers and to make money. That was a definite object, however short the visit might be. It was quite clear upon the English cases that there might be more residences than one. Another point relied upon by the learned counsel was that the defendant, during his visit to Bombay, had been working for gain. He never went to a worshipper's house without being paid for it. His visit necessarily carried a payment; and that was work for gain. He was never obliged to go; and he went to such places as his servants arranged for him, or where he expected to be paid most. He would not go to a place where he expected no payment. The showman who exhibited the "fat man" or the "skeleton lady" and charged fees, worked no more for gain than the Maharaja did. The Maharaja was not a casual visitor. He was coming to a place where he owned a house, had a business firm, and worked for his personal gain by receiving the worship of the followers. He was a dweller; he carried on business; and he worked for his personal gain in Bombay. These three conditions were satisfied; and the learned counsel submitted that they brought the defendant within the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

STORMY WEATHER ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE mail train from Bangalore to Poona (Southern Mahratta Railway), which was due at the Ghorpuri Station at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not arrive till shortly before noon yesterday, in consequence of a portion of a high embankment between Alandi and Rajewadi having been washed away. For the past few days very stormy weather has been experienced on the line, and on Monday and Tuesday last it rained very heavily, and the rush of water down the hill sides about twenty miles from Poona was so very great on Tuesday afternoon, that about twenty-five feet of an embankment about twelve-fifteen feet high were washed away. This happened shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and it is a fortunate thing that it did happen in daylight, for the washaway was so cleanly done that it would not be noticed except at a close distance. The rails were, in fact, across the breach, and it is easy to imagine the terrible consequences which would have ensued had a train attempted to pass over it during the night. The passengers by the Bangalore mail train, due here at 7 p. m. on Tuesday, were in consequence detained at Rajewadi for the night, and the passengers who left Poona by the train which went out on Tuesday evening, were detained at Alandi till day-break yesterday, when the transhipment from one train into the other across the breach was affected. The regular trains have been leaving Poona according to the time-table, but both the evening train which started out on Tuesday, and the morning train which went out yesterday, returned to Ghorpuri shortly before noon yesterday. We understand that there is another small breach further down the line, but through traffic will be resumed to-day.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Government of India has just sanctioned the request of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, that the services of Lieutenant Hugh Daly may be lent for a further period of three years for employment as Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

A DEFENCE OF THE ANTIQUITY OF HINDU ART.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD presiding as chairman on Mr. Purdon Clarke's lectures before the East India Association on 23rd April last, said :—

It is quite impossible within the space to which I should confine* myself to deal with every detail of Mr. Clarke's destructive criticism; and I propose on this occasion to content myself with endeavouring to convince him, and any others who may be possessed with his doubts on the point, that the arts of the Hindus are of the highest antiquity, and still remain in all their essential characteristics what they always have been from the very earliest records of them that have survived to our day.

The so-called "Code of Manu," in its present text, is generally believed to have been composed at any time between the 2nd century B. C. and the 2nd century A. D. It is obviously founded on older texts, and through them refers back certainly to 500, and, possibly, to 1000 B. C. But it suffices for my purpose that the Code should be accepted as an authentic record of the indigenous arts of India for about the period of the Christian era; and of course for the period with which it really is contemporary it is of priceless value to the student of the arts of India; for every page of the Code shows that the social and industrial organization of the country, and therefore also the local characteristics of its arts, have remained unchanged for two, and we may presume for even three thousand years. It is indeed the authority of the "Code of Manu" that has preserved them from change, and secured their hitherto uninterrupted, and we may hope their still indefinite, continuity.

The India of the "Code of Manu" is a country of magnificent picturesqueness, and the highest fertility. Its elevated forests of arboreous figs, silk-cotton trees, *khadiras*, *pulasas*, palms and bamboos, are the home of the tiger, lion, monkey, and peacock; in the more open sub-montane tracts appear the elephant, the black antelope, the red deer, the spotted deer, the gazelle, the wild boar, the porcupine, the hare, partridge, and peacock. In the alluvial plains are wide fields of grain of all sorts, sugar-cane, and rice, and round the numerous villages, rich gardens of shrubs, creepers, flowers, and every kind of esculent vegetable, including garlic, leeks, onions, and mushrooms. Here also are to be seen bullocks, cows, and buffaloes, sheep, and goats, horses and donkeys, the domestic cat, and the village watch-dog, the village scavenger pig, and the village cock to crow the morn. However I am concerned to-day not with the landscape of the "Code of Manu," but with its arts; and I find it mentions temples [viii, 248, ix. 280, 285], ruined temples [iv, 46], and idols [iv, 39, 130, viii, 87, ix, 285]; tanks, wells, cisterns, and fountains [viii, 248, ix, 279]; bridges [ix, 285]; fortresses and hill forts [vii, 70-76, i, 252]; palaces, with flags streaming from high poles [vii, 70-76, ix, 285], royal storehouses, and armouries [ix, 280]; bows and arrows [iv, 160] and all manner of lethal weapons [vii, 90]; chariots [ix, 280], carriages [iv, 202, 232, [viii, 291], and carts [viii, 209]; "white apparel" [viii, 231], "dyed cloth of hemp, linen, and woollen" [x, 87, xii, 66], "silk stuffs" [v, 120, xi, 169], and dresses of every description of fabric [iv, 66, 188, 231, ix, 70, 219]; indigo [vii, 90], and lac [x, 82]; shoes [iv, 66], and parasols [ii, 246, vii, 96]; coral, pearls, and other gems [xi, 168, vii, 218, viii, 100, 323]; gold ear-rings [iv, 36], and other personal ornaments [ii, 194, iii, 59] [iv, 66, ix, 219]; perfumes [iii, 209, iv, 250, xii, 65]; seats [iv, 202], couches [iv, 250], and Nepaul coverlets of wool [iii, 234]; lamps [iv, 220], articles of stone [vii, 132], ivory, and horn [vii, 121]; and of silver, plain and enchased [iv, 230, v, 112, xi, 118]; spoons [v, 117]; water vessels [ii, 64, vii, 132, viii, 319], dice [iv, 74, vii, 50]; beds [iv, 202, 232] and blankets [v, 120].

The artisans mentioned are architects, carpenters, basket makers, armourers, goldsmiths, tailors, weavers, and oil-press men: and although they are all classed among the lowest castes, the handicrafts-man's calling is held in so high honour by the Code of Manu, that, in the chapter on purification, it is declared that, "the hand of the artisan [in his work] is always pure" [v, 129]; and again, in the chapter on the relation of the sexes, that, "mendicant bards, men who have performed the initiatory Vedic sacrifice, and artisans, are not prohibited from speaking to married women" [viii, 300]. It must be remembered that the "Code of Manu" refers to all these handicrafts and handicraftsmen only indirectly, and merely in their relation to the theocratic scheme of life of the Hindus. The spiritual abstraction of the compilers of the Code from the temporal world is well illustrated by the opening lines of the verses setting forth the gradation of the coinage of ancient India, viz:—"Those technical names of fixed quantities of copper, silver, and gold, which are generally used on earth for purposes of business, I will now fully declare." In the same spirit, reference is made to debts, contracts, tariffs, and customs dues, and to sea voyages, and foreign trade, both of which are strictly forbidden. The fact is the foreign trade of the period had overthrown the authority of the Brahmins, and commercialised, that is, internationalised Hinduism into Buddhism. In the West, the same great commerce internationalised Judaism into Christianity, and later, in Arabia, into Mahomedism; and the strong anti-commercial animus of the "Code of Manu" marks the reaction of Brahmanism against Buddhism. Now, when all this is considered, the immense importance of the Code as a record of the arts of India about the Christian era will be at once recognised: and it affords as authentic and incontestable evidence of the condition and character of the contemporary arts of India as do the carvings on the gateways of the *tope* at Sanchi, and the mural paintings of the caverened halls at Ajanta.

Let us pass next to the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. If we assent to the very latest of the dates according to these great national epics of the Hindus, they still belong to a period long anterior to the establishment of the Mahomedan dominion over Northern India; and while of course they are of no authority on the state of the arts of India, at the traditional dates of the mythical events—the great war in Bharata, and the conquests of Rama—they commemorate, they provide absolute evidence of the general industrial condition of India at the time when they were reduced to their present form; and as things change very slowly in the East, we may accept the Ramayana and Mahabharata as affording a true reflection of the life and arts of India from B.C. 300 to A.D. 300, or, again, about the Christian era. They give a detailed and vivid picture of the gold and silver plate and metal work, jewellery, arms, trappings, and caparisons, musical instruments, and woven stuffs of the time, but as it is all merely in confirmation of the evidence presented by the "Code of Manu," I will on this occasion reproduce from them but a single illustrative extract; and it shall be from the nineteenth chapter of the second section of the Ramayana. Therein the inhabitants of ancient Oudh are represented as going out in solemn procession with Bharata at their head to seek for Rama. They march forth in the order of their trade guilds, *viz*:—Jewellers, potters, ivory workers, perfumers, goldsmiths, weavers, woollen manufacturers, curiers, carpenters, braziers, painters, musical instrument makers, armourers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, makers of images, cutters of crystal, glass makers, in layers, and the rest of them, with the chief of the guild bringing up the rear. This list of trades is almost identical with that given by Surgeon-General James Taylor, in his "Sketch of the Typography and Statistics of Dacca," published at Calcutta in 1840. It is just such a list of native trades as might be prepared from the latest census returns of any of the great polytechnical cities of India, such as Patna, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay, or Hyderabad in the Deccan; or compiled from the table of contents of my book on "The Industrial Arts of India." What stronger proof is needed of the unbroken continuity through the past two thousand, and probably three thousand, years of the industrial life of India, and of the consequent subjective identity of the arts practised at this day in India, even in such Mahomedan cities as Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, with those that flourished contemporaneously with the preparation of the final recension of the Code of Manu, and of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Mahomedan conquest has had its influence on the arts of India; but it has nowhere destroyed their instinctive, and ever immanent, Hindu character, nor has it in the slightest degree affected them beyond the limits of its territorial extension. The arts of Western India have been very slightly modified by it, and those of Southern India not at all. All over India stone carving, wood, horn, and ivory carving, braziery, armoury, jewellery, goldsmithing and enamelling, musical instrument making, weaving, and the manufacture of all sorts of sumptuous trappings and caparisons, are inherently Hindu arts, and quite independent of any Mahomedan inspirations. The "Code of Manu," the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the arts of India, were concomitant, and interdependent expressions of the equilibrium gradually established between conflicting races, creeds, and interests in India during the long struggle for supremacy between Brahmanism and Buddhism; and the fact that the caste system is still binding on the Hindus, and that their ancient epics still form the chief part of

* Those seriously interested in the subject of Indian Art should read the following remarks in connection with my remarks on Mr. C. Purdon Clarke's lecture before the Society of Arts, Indian Section, April 15th last.—Geo.B.

their living literature, is an incontestable argument in support of the view that their historical arts also are, in all their intrinsic qualities, the same now as they have been from the beginning, notwithstanding the Mahomedan conquest of India. The Mahomedans in India were indeed never either physically or intellectually strong enough to radically disturb the sacrosanct social and economic organization* of the Hindus. They have rather themselves been absorbed into it. Otherwise they would have made as complete an end of the old pagan civilization in India—the last reservation of antiquity—as in Arabia, Africa, Persia, and Central Asia: for, whether the pressure exerted be that of military or commercial domination, it is impossible to successfully impose foreign ideas and institutions upon any people possessing a civilization the outgrowth of their own conditions, needs, and aspirations without involving their moral and material destruction as a distinctive nationality, and the entire extinction of their indigenous, idiosyncratic arts. In India it would involve the absolute disappearance of the race, nationality, or society, of Brahmanical Hindus; which is the creation of the "Code of Manu."

We pass now to some contemporary foreign records of ancient India. Apuleius [b: A.D. 130], in the "Florida" [vi], speaking of the merchandise of India, mentions besides its "heaps of ivory," "harvests of pepper," "bales of cinnamon," "mines of silver," and "streams of gold," its immemorially famous "tempered steel." The "Periplus of the Erythræan Sea," which belongs to the 1st century A.D., states that Opone, south of Tabai, near Cape Gardafui, imported from India, besides rice, *ghi*, sessamum, and sugar, "cotton, woven, and for stuffing," and "sashes"; that Moosa, near Mocha, imported from India, besides saffron and turmeric, "purple cloth," "quilts," "muslin," "sashes," and "apparel made up in the Arabian fashion;" that Omana imported from India, beside teak, blackwood, ebony and horn, "brazen vessels;" that Barbarike, corresponding with Karachi, imported from Western and Southern India beside topazes, "very fine cottons," "glass vessels," and "gold and silver plate;" that Baroach, in Western India, imported beside saffron, spikenard, *rusut*, long pepper, and agates, "cottons of all sorts," "mallow-coloured cottons," and "silk thread;" and that at Masolia, the modern Masulipatam, "a great quantity of the finest muslins were made." Now what had such a country as India was, at any time between 300 B.C. and 300 A.D. to learn in the way of the industrial arts, from its barbarous Mahomedan conquerors? Mr. Clarke has told you that they established the manufacture of chintzes at Masulipatam, but we learn from the Periplus that Masulipatam was the seat of cotton manufacture from at least A.D. 1: and it probably had a trade in these stuffs with the Persian Gulf and Red Sea long before that. Indian muslin described under the name of *sindhu* as "a vegetable cloth" is mentioned, as Sayce has shown, in an ancient Babylonian list.

It is indeed difficult to exaggerate the antiquity of the commerce of India with the West. Schliemann found carved Indian ebony in one of the mounds of the Troad identified by him with the site of the city of Troy. Indian teak beams have been found among the ruins of the ancient temple at Mugheir, *i. e.* Ur of the Chaldees; and the only question is whether they formed part of the original Akkadian temple built twenty centuries B.C., or of the temple as restored by Nebuchadnezzar the Great in the sixth century B. C. Cotton and indigo, and coffins of Indian tamarind wood, have been found in the Egyptian tombs of the eighteenth Dynasty, which reigned about the fifteenth century B. C.: Eutychius of Alexandria mentions that Noah's Ark was built of a wood called *saj*, which is very like the Indian name of teak wood, *sag*; and the *gopher* wood of the Bible may, in view of the presence of teak wood in the temple of Ur, refer after all to teak. The oldest known and most celebrated articles of ancient commerce mentioned in the Bible, such as bdellium, sweet cane, aloes wood, spikenard, and costus, are all products of India, or Further India. The domestic fowl is a native of India and Further India, and already the cock is mentioned by the Greek elegiac poet Theognis B. C. 544, and sculptured on the "Harpy Monument," now in the British Museum, of Xanthos, dating possibly from the 7th century B. C. These now familiar birds had reached Britain by the 1st century B.C.. The peacock, also a native of India, was known to the Athenians of the time of Aristophanes, B. C. 427; but the orator Antiphon, *circa.* B. C. 440, is able to describe its first appearance among them. It was probably part of the spoil taken by Pericles at the sack of Samos, where it must have been kept in the Heræum from at least the 6th century B. C. It was imported from Southern India directly to Jerusalem by King Solomon, *circa.* B. C. 1000, under the Tamil name of *tokki*, in the Hebrew plural form *takkiyim*. It must always have been an article of Phœnician import into the Mediterranean as shown by its western names; in English pea-cock [of. Po-cock], in Anglo-Saxon *pawa* [pea-fowl], in Latin *pavo*, in Aramaic *tawus*. Its brazen image is still worshipped, under the name of Malik *Taus*, "King Peacock," by the Yezidis about Mosul [Nineveh].

Similar items might be multiplied, but enough has been said to conclusively vindicate the high antiquity of the Indian trade, and the independent origin and perennial vitality of the historical art handicrafts of India. In short, the natural and artificial productiveness of India have from time immemorial been the mainspring of the commercial activity of the old world; and the export trade of India as described in the Periplus, and indicated by the monuments of Mesopotamia and Egypt, and by the Bible, Homer, the "Code of Manu," the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, remained absolutely unchanged until it was revolutionized by the introduction of steam weaving into England.

The great development of the ancient international commerce of India took place between the 7th and 6th centuries B. C. and the 6th and 7th centuries A.D., and is almost coincident with the millennium of Buddhistic ascendancy in India. On the rise of Mahomedanism this commerce gradually became more and more disorganized, and as it failed Buddhism also declined, and India reverted to Brahmanism; the reactionary Brahmans driving the Buddhists out of the valley of the Ganges, into Southern India, beyond the Kistna. The Mahomedans first invaded India in the 7th century A. D., but it was not until the end of the thirteenth century A. D. [1294] that they first crossed the Narbudda into the Deccan; and to the last, except during the brief usurpation of Hyder Ali, and his son Tippoo Sultan, the Hindu kingdom of Mysore, representing the great mediæval Hindu kingdom of Bijanagar or Narsinga, retained its independence; and here, and generally throughout the Madras Presidency, the ancent arts of India still maintain the characteristics by which they were distinguished during the Buddhistic period. And everything in Southern India, from the ground plan of the temples to the jewellery worn by the women, carries us directly back to Assyria and Babylonia as the original sources of the "incunabula" of the arts of India. The predominant decorative types of Southern India, Further India, and the Indian Archipelago are all Mesopotamian; and only those of Northern India reflect the reaction of Greece or Asia; first, directly, through the conquests of Alexandria and his successors, and next, indirectly, through the so-called Saracenic art of the Mahomedans. But everywhere the hereditary skill of the Hindu handicraftsman, transmitted through three thousand years, has assimilated to his own nature every foreign motive and type, and even style, that has passed under his transmitting manipulations.

It will be remembered that about the 8th century B. C., Assyria also began to influence the arts of Greece, which previously had received thier chief inspiration from Egypt, and contributed to them several decorative types; but without, in the end, in the least affecting the integrity of their marked local characteristics. Only in their slow and broken passage overland westward these Mesopotamian types lost much of their symbolical meaning; whereas they retained it unimpaired in their direct transit by sea to India; and that they have preserved so much of their primeval significance to the present day is for me the chief charm of the Arts of India.

I have felt bound to make this defence of the artistic genius of the Hindus, but I do not on that account the less appreciate the great value of Mr. Clarke's paper. It was quite right also that we should have the claims of the Mahomedans to share in the honour of the invention of the historical arts of India advocated by a man so competent to deal with that side of the question as Mr. Purdon Clarke. He is a trained architect, who has lived much in the East, in Egypt, and Persia, and India, and a most skilful designer,—the readiest and most spontaneous I know; and he has given us a most interesting and suggestive lecture; and I am sure we are all deeply obliged to him for it.

* Mr. Pincott has in a recent article in the *National Review* very pertinently shown that while the Mahomedans in the Panjab form three-fifths of the population, and in Bengal one-half, in Western India they number one-sixth, and in Southern India but one-eighteenth. In the North West Provinces also they are one-sixth of the population, and in Oudh one-tenth. But not only are the Mahomedans in India, or rather the "Indian Mussulmans," as I have always called them, thus scattered and isolated among the Hindus after the manner of the Israelites among the Canaanites, but a great proportion of them are ethnographically of the same Indian races as the Hindus, and even those of them who have preserved the purity of their Turanian stocks are so intellectually inferior to the Hindus, that they have never been able to resist the influence of the superiority of the latter in any department of their administration, or social organization and they have largely succumbed to it even in their religious conceptions and observances; and this is why I have always specialized the phrase "Indian Mussulmans," as signifying Hinduised Mahomedan.—*Geo. B.*

THE CLERK ROAD MURDER.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which two Mahomedans, named Kassum *alias* Pangia Fukroodin, and Mahomed Hoosein Allisahib, together with the woman Ansa, of the same caste, and Pandoorang Manokjee, described as a Hindoo, who stand charged with being suspected in the commission of the murder of Ragoonath Moroba, a Hindoo, youth of eighteen, who was found dead by the police on the morning of the 26th ultimo, on the Clerk Road, Mahaluxmi, having, to all appearance, been strangled by means of a coir rope, came on for hearing.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, instructed by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdoolally Akbaralli, the Superintendent of the Detective Branch, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Before opening the proceedings of the case the Public Prosecutor informed the Court that the prisoner Ansa would be granted a free pardon on her turning Queen's evidence, and making a full disclosure of the circumstances within her knowledge, touching the death of the deceased Moroba. The prisoner was then called, and consented to submit an open confession to the Court of what had transpired.

Pestonji Dorabji Shroff, plan-maker in the Executive Engineer's office of this Presidency, was called and deposed to having drawn up a plan of Clerk Road from the point where Warden Road and Tardeo Road join it on the west, *i.e.*, Mahaluxmi to Jacob's Circle where the seven roads meet. The distance from the B. B. and C. I. Railway level-crossing to the scene of the murder was about 2,355 feet. From the junction of the Warden and Tardeo Roads to the railway level-crossing there are no buildings on either side. To the west of the tree guard is the artificial lake. He had also made another plan, showing the elevation of the tree guard and also of the road, on a larger scale, in the vicinity of the tree guards. Both these plans were put in as being correctly drawn up.

The next witness Mr. Charles Cunninghan, examined, said: I am an inspector in the Public Health Department, of the Bombay Municipality, and live at New Foras Road, Byculla. I was then in charge of the Tardeo Reclamation Ground. On the morning of Monday, the 26th of May, whilst I was going along Clerk Road on the southern footpath at about 6-45 a.m., I observed the body of a Hindoo youth, lying near a tree guard. On going up to the body I found that it had only two small white cotton jackets on. The lower part of the stomach from the abdomen was naked. There was no cap or clothing on the head. I noticed that the neck of the deceased was fastened by a coir rope to one of the posts of the tree guard.

Mr. Little: Was his neck and head close to one of the posts of the tree guard?—Yes. The tree guard has three posts. One of the ends of the rope was tied to one of the posts, and the other end of the rope passed round the centre post and was fastened to the one next it. The tree guard was produced and witness here described to the Court the manner in which he found the body fastened to the tree guard, the neck of the deceased being in a loop of the rope, lying near one of the posts, while the other two ends ran round to the posts forming a tripod, and were fastened to them.

Mr Little: Was the rope drawn tightly round the neck?—Yes, and the body was dead. The body was on its back and the legs and hands quite straight as if lain out after death. I did not touch the body, but called a municipal bigaree who was working on the road, and sent him for a sepoy. I remained near the body. This is the police sepoy D 936, who took charge of the body.

Mr. Little: Did the sepoy leave to telephone the occurrence to his superior officer?—Yes. I remained near the body until his return. I was present again in the afternoon at the spot, when the Coroner viewed the body. The body was then still in the same position. Superintendent Grennan, Inspector Greyhurst, and others were there.

Mr. Little: Was the rope you saw like the one now produced?—Yes.

The rope was put in, and marked C for identification.

Mr. Little: At night time is that a frequented spot or a lonely one?—That part of Clerk Road is very lonesome at night. There are no human dwellings along the road.

The prisoners in answer to the Court had no questions to ask.

Ansa, the Mahomedan woman, was next called and said: My name is Ansa, and I am a native of Calicut. I am thirty years of age, and am a Mapla by caste. I know the accused No. 1, whose name is Pangia. I have not heard him called by any other name. I also know accused No. 2. His name is Mahomed Hoosein. I likewise know accused No. 3. He is called Pandoo.

Mr. Little: Are Pangia and Mahomed Hoosein related in any way?

Witness: Yes. They are half-brothers. I have known Mahomed Hoosein for about seven years. I was in his keeping after my arrival from my native village, which was about five years ago. It was about two years ago when I left him. During the last two years I had no acquaintance with him. But about a month before the last Ramzan, I renewed my acquaintance with him. After that Mahomed Hoosein began to visit me. I lived with him in a rented room in Chimna Butcher Street or Gass Bazar. The room was rented from the landlord Hajee Imamoodeen Jan Mahomed. From the 22nd of April up to the day of my arrest I lived in his house.

Mr Little: What is Mahomed Hoosein?—He sells butter. He is an oil-man by caste. I also used to work with him in the oilmill. There were two oil-mills, one at Oorun and the other at Nowa Sawa, a village in the vicinity of Oorum.

Mr. Little: What is the native place of Mahomed Hoosein and Pangia?—Nowa Sawa. The native place of Pandoo is Oorun, where I knew him. He lived near the oil-mill in the same oart.

Mr. Little: Who lived with Pandoo?—Pandoo lived with his family. I was last at Oorun about three years ago. I knew the deceased Rogia, *alias* Ragoonath. He was Pandoo's nephew. Whenever Rogia went to Oorun he stopped with Pandoo. Rogia's father is dead. But I never saw his mother.

Mr. Little: When you were living recently with Mahomed Hoosein, did you see Pangia in Bombay?—Yes, Pangia used to come to the house in Gass Bazaar. He first came to me while I was living with Mahomed Hoosein on the 10th or 11th of Ramzan. He came the day after the Eed festival, the 22nd of May, with his two children. After he came to my house on that day Pangia and Hoosein were sitting on a wall of an old tank opposite my house for about an hour conversing together. Mahomed Hoosein and Pangia and the two children then left. They were to go to Sawa. After leaving the wall Pangia went to a shop and returned. He told me he was going to leave his children at their native village near Oorun. The following Sunday, which was the 25th of May, I saw Pangia at about 5 o'clock in the evening at my house. Mahomed Hoosein was also there.

Mr. Little: What occurred on that occasion?—When Pangia came he asked Mahomed Hoosein if he had seen Rogia. He said he had. Pangia then asked Hoosein to fetch him. Hoosein then left and on his return told Pangia that Rogia would come after he had taken his evening meals.

Mr. Little: Where was he to come to?—To the water tank at Null Bazaar, Erskine Road. Pangia asked Hoosein and myself to accompany him. When Hoosein went for Rogia he was about an hour away. Pangia left my house when Hoosein was away. Hoosein returned first; shortly after, Pangia returned. As Mahomed Hoosein said that Rogia would call at the Null Bazaar Tank, Pangia requested me to accompany them.

Mr. Little: Why did he ask you to accompany him?—Mahomed Hoosein asked me to accompany him as Rogia was to bring some mangoes which he would give over to me. I consented to go, and went with them to the water tank. I took nothing with me. Before leaving the house Pangia asked Mahomed Hoosein to take a rope with him.

Mr. Little: Who took the rope?—Mahomed Hoosein. The rope which was taken from our room was like this one.

Mr. Little: What was the rope used for?—It belonged to the apparatus for churning butter. Mahomed Hoosein tied the rope around his waist beneath his clothes.

Mr. Little: About what time in the day was it that you started for the Null Bazar?—It was about 6 p.m. just before lamp-lighting. The three of us went there and met Rogia near the tank. I saw that Rogia had some mangoes tied in a cloth. Rogia handed the mangoes to Mahomed Hoosein, who made them over to me. The mangoes were ten in number. After I received the mangoes we started for my house. We did not go inside.

Mr. Little: How was Rogia dressed?

Witness: He had a cloth round his waist, two bundees on, a skull-cap, and a cloth round his neck. The cloth in which the mangoes were tied were like the one produced in Court (Exhibit D). The cloth (Exhibit E) was the one which he had round his neck. This is the skull-cap that he wore (put in and marked Exhibit F). The dhotur (Exhibit G) is like the one he had round his waist. After our return to the house, Mahomed Hoosein, Rogia and Pangia sat on the wall near the old tank. I sat down near the house. We ate the mangoes and returned the cloth to Rogia, who put it in his pocket.

Mr. Little: On the way from the Null Bazar to your home did any conversation take place?—Yes. Pangia said to Rogia that he would give him money at the time of his marriage and would also render him assistance about the dispute of land. I knew that there was some dispute about a plot of land between Rogia and his uncle.

Mr. Little: What happened after you ate the mangoes near the house?—On leaving their seat they walked on. Mahomed Hoosein came to me and said, "Come along." I told him I would not. He said, "Never mind, come along." We then went to a *bundaree's* liquor shop, behind our house. I don't know the *bundaree* Bhow Gopal, but I recollect having seen him. Pangia bought a pint of *bewra* liquor at his shop.

Mr. Little: What was done with the liquor?—Pangia treated us three with it. Pangia did not drink any. Myself, Mahomed Hoosein, and Rogia partook of it. After consuming the liquor Pangia bought six pice worth more of liquor, and treated Rogia to it. After Rogia had partaken of it, we left the liquor-shop and proceeded to another liquor-shop, at the Three Lamps, near the Null Bazar. It was a Parsee's liquor-shop.

Eduljee Dorabjee was called and recognised by the witness.

Witness continues: At this shop I and Mahomed Hoosein each had one anna's worth of liquor. Rogia had six pice worth of liquor. I did not see Pangia drink any.

Mr. Little: Who paid for the liquor at the Parsee's shop?—Pangia did. It was country liquor, *bewra*. From there we went to another Parsee's liquor-shop in Kamateepoora.

Sorabjee Byramjee, the Parsee of the shop, was called, and recognised by Ansa.

Ansa continues: I and Mahomed Hoosein, with Pangia and Rogia, had one anna's worth of liquor. Pangia paid for all the liquor. At this shop Pangia bought an empty black bottle for two pice. Pangia handed the bottle to me, and told me he was going to the opposite shop to purchase a cocoa-nut shell. Before he bought the cocoanut shell be bought some more liquor and put it in the bottle, which was half full. After leaving Kamateepoora we went near the Parsee's Statue in Byculla, where we bought one pice worth of *bujjeas*.

Mr. Little: What was done with those *bujjeas*?—Rogia bought them, and Pangia paid for them. This is the *bujjea* man, Ramlal Balmookund. We then went straight to the junction of the Seven Roads, Jacob's Circle. Arrived at the Jacob's Circle we went in the direction of Mama Hajani, Mahaluxmi, and passed the railway level-crossing. We sat under a tree on that road opposite the lake.

Mr. Little: When you arrived there what was your state?—I was not intoxicated, and was in my senses. Mahomed Hoosein and Pangia were sober. Rogia was insensibly drunk, and I believe he was about twenty years old.

Mr. Little: How did Rogia conduct himself?—He was unable to walk, and we had to support him. Pangia alone assisted him in walking. It was then about midnight.

Mr. Little: After you sat down near the tree guard what happened?—Pangia poured some liquor into a cocoanut-shell and handed it to Rogia. Rogia drank a little; the rest was spilt. He was made to sit down when the liquor was handed to him. Pangia gave some liquor to Mahomed Hoosein and also to me to drink. Pangia then stood up and said to Mahomed Hoosein, "Why are you looking on? Take out the rope." Pangia then took the rope from Mahomed Hoosein and tied one end of it to the tree-guard. At the time he tied one end of the rope to the tree-guard I said to him. "What are you doing?" He told me that he was instructed by Pandoo to kill Rogia, and he would do so. I told him not to kill him. He told me to keep quiet and said that he had been promised Rs. 50 by Pandoo for killing him. Pangia then ran a noose and put it around the neck of Rogia. Hoosein then went up to the feet of Rogia and held him by his legs. I through fear stepped back. I left the scene and sat down at about a distance of twenty paces from the spot. Pangia and Hoosein after a time came to me. At the time they came to me I saw the cocoanut-shell and the bottle in the hand of Pangia. Pangia also had a dhotur in his hand. Hoosein had Rogia's cap and a dhotur in his hand. It was the cloth Rogia wore round his neck. When they came to me Pangia and Hoosein told me that they had murdered Rogia. They said, "Don't you mention it to anybody, for he who would do so, would get into trouble."

Mr. Little: Did you see the body before you came away? No. We then returned home. The cocoanut-shell, the bottle, and the dhotur which Pangia had were thrown into the lake. Hoosein brought the other things of Rogia to our room. We returned home by the Tardeo Road, and got into our house at about 2-30 a. m in the morning.

The case was here adjourned till to-day at 11-30 a.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. E. Whiting has been promoted Major of the Poona Volunteers.

Surgeon-Major B. W. Wellings has been appointed to act as Port Surgeon of Aden in addition to his own duties.

The services of Lieut F. H. T. Alexander, 2nd Leicester Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

Captain A. N. Carr, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been granted privilege leave from June 3 to July 31; and Captain H. C. Legh, King's Royal Rifles, from 9th June to 7th August.

A district court-martial on Private John O'Brien, of the 1st battalion Connaught Rangers, has sentenced him to 84 days' imprisonment, with hard labour for stealing goods, the property of a comrade. The sentence has been confirmed.

The privilege of the grant of free rations to sanctioned followers paid by the troops in Burma, has been withdrawn, and the issue of rations on payment to officers and their servants when actually in the field, or serving at places where local supplies are not procurable has been restricted.

The Government of India have decided that the re-assessment of service for good-conduct pay to the Native Army, introduced by Indian Army Circular, clause 35 of 1889, is to have retrospective effect to the 16th October 1888, the date of their letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army in India. It is understood that it is the intention of Government that a native soldier sentenced by his commanding officer to lose a good-conduct badge and pay, shall only forfeit Rs. 12, and that he will be entitled to restoration at the end of twelve months from the date of deprivation when imprisonment was not awarded, or if imprisonment was awarded, at the end of twelve months from the date of his release. The result will be that some men will be entitled to receive three rates of good-conduct pay at once, with effect from the 16th October 1888.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	9	12	4	19
Teheran	12	2	40	0	29
Suez	12	2	45	0	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th June, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	55	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 11.

10 p.m. ... 81·9

THURSDAY, June 12.

6 a.m. ... 80·6
10 a.m. ... 86·3
2 p.m. ... 85·6
4 p.m. ... 84·4

Mr. T. B. Fry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed furlough for four months.

Mr. R. E. Candy, C. S., has been appointed to act as a member of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations, during the absence of Mr. W. Porteous.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector of Surat.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court are fixed for the 27th inst.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., Third Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has been granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. C. H. Batty, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave for two months and seventeen days.

On the return of Professor Barrett to the Elphinstone College, Mr. J. Olliver will act as Professor of English and History.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 10th June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy and sultry. River Kotri 9th, 12 feet 5 inches against 10 feet 8 inches same date last year. Harvesting of late spring crops continues. Kharif crops coming up in places. Cattle in Kohistan and Karachi in poor condition. Fodder supply sufficient except in Kohistan and Karachi.

Shikarpur.—River 9 5-6 feet against 9¼ feet same datelast-year. Kharif preparations continue. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in one taluka. Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock still in poor condition in Shahdadpur owing to failure of pasturage. Drizzling rain in five talukas. Locusts in two talukas, damaging jungle grass.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Irrigation of Kharif lands commenced.

Ahmedabad.—Light showers in some parts of the district. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 4 cents, minimum 6 cents. Ploughing in some places commenced.

Kaira.—Rain during the week in 6 talukas; maximum in Mehmadabad 1 inch 7 cents, minimum in Nadiad 3 cents. Preparation of land continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 45 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 24 cents at Vágra. Clearing of fields continues. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain in 7 talukas; maximum in Pardi 1 inch 23 cents, minimum at Surat Camp 3 cents. Total, maximum in Chikhli 1 inch 54 cents, minimum in Mandvi 10 cents. Lands being prepared for sowings. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum 3 inches and 75 cents at Parola and minimum 21 cents at Chopda. Cotton-sowing commenced in some parts of talukas Amalner and Erandol.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the district; minimum 18 cents at Sinnar, maximum 2 inches and 14 cents at Yeola. Lands being prepared for monsoon crops. Cattle poor in Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad and Peint. Water scarce in Sinnar, Dindori and Peint. Fodder scarce and dear in Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 5th and 8th; total of week 2·72 inches; total to date 3·54 inches, being 1·55 below average. Abnormal temperature fell from 1° cool on 4th to 5° cool on 6th, rose to *nil* by the 8th, and was 2° cool on 9th and 10th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind from south-south-east and strong on 4th, from south-east on 5th and from north-west on 8th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 5th, 6th and 10th; thunder on 7th and 9th.

Thana.—Rain 3 inches 76 cents; total 4 inches 15 cents. Sowing of rice crops commenced. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 9th June 1890).—Rain 1 inch 72 cents; total 4 inches 37 cents. Sowing in progress.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 10 inches 39 cents in Vengurla, minimum 2 inches 35 cents at Khed. Crops that have germinated are good.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district: maximum 1 inch and 21 cents in Petta Baramati and minimum 6 cents in Maval Taluka. Sowing of rice in progress in Haveli and Maval talukas; elsewhere not yet commenced for want of sufficient rain. Scarcity of fodder in Khed Taluka. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 12 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 13 cents at Kopargaon. Preparation of land for next season continues. Kharif sowing commenced in Shrigonda Taluka. Drinking water insufficient in Akola Taluka. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—Rain in 7 talukas; maximum in Sholapur 2 inches 86 cents, minimum in Sangola 43 cents. Fodder scarce in some talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 9 cents; in talukas maximum in Khatav 1 inch 71 cents, minimum in Wai 9 cents. More rain wanted. Preparations for early crops in progress in a few places. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in 7 talukas; maximum in Sindgi 4 inches 56 cents, minimum in Bagalkot 15 cents. Kharif sowing commenced in Bagalkot and Muddebihal. Ploughing operations continue. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 65 cents; total 3 inches 71 cents; more required for rice sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain generally wanted. Fodder and water supply scanty in Nargund Petta.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district; Karwar 9 inches 71 cents. Tilling and sowing operations continue. Sugarcane and early sown rice plants doing well.

Rajkot.—Lands being cultivated for monsoon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot and cloudy; rain in some places.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Hyderabad and almost throughout the Presidency proper. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Preparations for early crops progressing in most districts. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Karachi, 3 of Nasik, 1 of Hyderabad, Poona and Dharwar and in parts of Sholapur. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas of Karachi, 1 of Hyderabad and 4 of Nasik. Water scarce in 3 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Ahmednagar and Dharwar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

June 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Suakim and Jeddah on 13th leaves Suez at 10 a.m.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

We learn from Peshawar, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that a cook got two months' imprisonment for stealing soldiers' rations. It is well known that the cooks in every regiment in the army are habitual thieves, and unless something is done to stop them, the soldier will never get good food. There is an extensive sale of ration tea in every cantonment in India; in fact, almost every item of soldiers' food can be purchased in the bazaars at a somewhat reduced price. It might suit everybody except the cooks to have the things put under lock and key at the ration stands and afterwards given out as occasion required. If this were done there would probably be a difficulty in procuring those men, except at a slightly enhanced rate of pay, as they depend in a measure on this sort of exceptional income. We should like to see an officer superintendent of cooks, and also a paid master-cook in India. However little we may think of the soldiers' rations, there is no doubt that the sick and death-rates of the army are largely affected by it. While on this subject, it would be well to notice the paltry set of plate and utensils attached to the service of almost every company in India. Large sums of money are gained by institutes every year, and one would think that the turn-over would be given back to the soldiers in part, by providing him with strong, useful and presentable material. This is not done.

A number of German functionaries of a district court, a Vienna correspondent says, have been boycotted by the peasants. The judge lived for over a week on dry bread, and even that was smuggled into the house. He was replaced by another judge, who on the day of his arrival received a threat that if he remained he would be shot. The person guilty of this offence was discovered, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and leasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE PAST.

Here is an account of a most interesting interview between Prince Bismarck and the French journalist Henri des Houx, which took place at Friedrichsruh. M. des Houx spent several days at Prince Bismarck's country mansion, and was received and treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality. He had no introduction to Prince Bismarck, and was therefore much astonished at his reception. At dinner in front of each of them was a magnificent bunch of Marechal Niel roses, and, as a delicate compliment to France the guests were served with the choicest French wines.

"TOO YOUNG TO DO NOTHING."

The Prince remarked of his son Herbert that, as the post of sub-prefect was vacant in the district, he intended to propose him, and that his influence was probably still sufficiently great to procure this position for his son. "That," remarked M. des Houx, "would be beginning a new career," to which Prince Bismarck replied with a laugh, that there were many people not sub-prefects at forty. He occupies himself largely with his forests, and said that he could well afford to saw wood now that he could no longer saw [*scier*] men." This *mot* is sufficiently good to become historical, for in French *scier* has the slang meaning of irritating or bullying. Referring to his resignation Prince Bismarck said he did not understand the French law which necessitated the retirement of public servants at sixty or sixty-five. He had been forced to retire at seventy, but too young to do nothing. He was accustomed to politics, and now felt the lack of them. His resignation, however, was absolutely final, more so than was generally supposed.

THE DESIGNS OF NAPOLEON III.

Among his reminiscences of the Tuileries, Prince Bismarck described a scene which occurred between Napoleon and himself, when the French Emperor proposed an offensive naval alliance between France and Prussia against England, on condition that Prussia permitted the Emperor to declare immediate war against Austria. "I might," said Bismarck, "have inquired of the Emperor how he reconciled these designs with the Crimean war, but I contented myself with saying, 'Sire, his Majesty King Frederick William has no subject more faithful, but at the same time more independent than I. Among his representatives here I alone possess sufficient independence not to report to him a single word of the confidential declaration you have just made me. I beg your Majesty not to utter a word of it to my colleague, Count Hatzfeldt, who is not so independent as I am, and would report all to the King. Your Majesty would then see the consequences." Prince Bismarck was convinced that, had a syllable of the Emperor's propositions been uttered to the King of Prussia, Europe would have been plunged into war.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

After 1866 Prince Bismack employed all his efforts to prevent war with France, though it was known at the time that Prussia was stronger than France. "I have never admitted," he said, that the state of inferiority of a nation was a sufficient motive for declaring war with it. I said to the King, my master, that war was in God's hands. The fate of combats depended on Providence. It had long been necessary in the interests of German unity to raise a barrier between France and Southern Germany, by the acquisition of the entire valley of the Rhine, but still war was not declared, and but for the rash politics of Napoleon, never would have been." After the surrender of the Emperor at Sedan, Prince Bismack took aside General Castelnau, Napoleon's favourite aide-de-camp, and M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, and told them that their master might go to Wilhelmshohe through Belgium, and no promise not to escape would be exacted from him; but the Emperor Napoleon preferred captivity. Prince Bismack made the offer because he wanted a Government in France with which to negotiate for peace, and obtain the secession of Strasburg and the Upper Rhine.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Prince Bismarck defended himself against the charge of barbarity in having caused the bombardment of Paris, and remarked that, but for the assistance offered by him, the barbarian, to Thiers and Mac Mahon during the Commune, very little would have been left in the city of arts and civilization. He declared that Germany would never attack France, or provoke France to attack her. It was perfectly well understood in Germany that Russia would intervene to protect France, if the latter was attacked, just as Germany would aid Austria if attacked by Russia. In addition, the Prince expressed the belief that the theory of international disarmament was a chimera. For MM. de Freycinet, Constans, and Carnot he entertained a high admiration.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON LITERATURE.

The Prince of Wales occupied the chair at the centenary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Mr. John Morley responded for "Literature," and in the course of his speech said:—

I often wonder whether there are fifty, or even twenty, men and women who are earning a competence by the authorship of books, putting school books out of the question. We can depend up it—and in saying this I am not sure that I ought not to address my remarks equally to the ladies who grace us with their presence to-night—that the book-writer, unless he chance to have a great natural gift for fiction, however frugal and homely his life, whatever his sources of accumulated knowledge, if he depends upon the authorship of books as his only resource, he or she will be likely to have a hard time of it. And this marks a great change in our literary history—that the opening now, for those who look to literature as a subsistence, is in journalism. It has been truly said that the great advantage of literature is that it has the last word. So it has, in a sense—at least, the highest kind of literature has. But there is also a kind of literature which nobody can afford to despise, and which has the first word—I mean journalistic literature. The great historian of the Council of Trent said that it was enough for him if he got a dozen readers in an age. That is one kind of literature. The other kind, to which the modern ideal more nearly conforms, is that which has a hundred thousand readers for two minutes after breakfast. The result for journalism has been undoubtedly good; and we have now in England—in journalism of the highest kind—a vivacity, an industry, and I will even say a conscientiousness, which has never before been seen in journalism. I know very well what journalism is. I began a good many years ago by teaching Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone the arts of statesmanship in the columns of important prints. As Thackeray has said of that band of which I was a very humble member, "We taught painters how to paint, poets how to write, and we taught ladies of the ballet how to pirouette." I have now had the advantage of seeing the other side of it; and in my very small experience I have been taught myself by young gentlemen of twenty or of five-and-twenty the arts of politics and public life. On the whole, however stinging, however biting, journalism may be, it is a great force for good; and we may be well satisfied if there is a certain diversion of cultivation, of intellectual interest, and of moral interest into what seems like ephemeral production; because along with it there is no cessation of great monumental works. We have them in every form and in every kind; and I must say that I for one feel that the more letters are followed as a profession the less likely is the great art of literature to suffer. But the more letters are followed as a profession the greater and the heavier will be the demands upon this society. Many will drift into it, will struggle on, and will not find out their mistake until it is too late. All of us hold our life, and even our reason, as Sir Walter Scott well says, upon a tenure more precarious than we should be content to hold even an Irish cabin upon. With many, or with some, the stage darkens before the curtain falls. Youth must always have its struggle and battle; and I have heard from those who have now grasped the glittering bubbles of fame and reputation that the days of their youth, when they were in solitary chambers with not too much to eat, when they had within them the fire of the zeal for truth and knowledge, and all the enthusiasm and illusions of youth—that those, after all, were not the least happy portions of their lives. Youth, therefore, must fight its battles; but it is not for youth that this society exists. It is for those who, as I say, have made a mistake in their vocation; and there is no vocation in which there are so many who think themselves called in proportion to the few who are chosen. In conclusion, I will only express my full confidence in the future of letters in this country. I am fully persuaded, as I am sure all of you are, that the same moral energy, the same vivid intellectual perception, the same mastery of that great instrument, our language which has made our literature one of the greatest triumphs of Great Britain—that all these qualities will remain, will operate, and will add still further in the future to that great capital which the renown of our men of letters has given to us, and will still further strengthen the moral dominion of our realm, which is more important to us than extent of territorial possessions, and more lasting than any material supremacy.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET SCANDALS.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on the 20th ult. before Mr. Justice Cave, the case of "The Queen *vs.* Newton and Another" was decided.—Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, and Frederick Taylorson, his clerk, were charged with having acted in concert with other persons to impede the course of justice in connection with the Cleveland-street scandals, which came before Mr. Justice Cave on Friday last, when, by consent, a verdict of not guilty was given for Taylorson, a verdict of not guilty for Newton on five counts of the indictment, and a verdict of guilty against Newton on the sixth and last counts. His lordship now gave judgment on the last finding. Mr. Justice Cave, addressing the defendant, said: "Arthur John Newton, you have pleaded guilty to conspiracy to obstruct, pervert, and defeat the due course of law and justice, and to prevent the due prosecution of certain persons for certain acts of gross indecency. Now, that offence is one of very considerable magnitude, because I can conceive nothing which would tend more to discredit the administration of the law in the eyes of the public generally than the notion that a wealthy criminal might, by his bribing witnesses to remove themselves out of the jurisdiction, escape punishment for his crimes." Having referred to the circumstances under which the offence arose, the learned judge continued, "Your counsel appealed to me to take a lenient view of your case, on the ground that he thought you were rather shielding men from infamous charges dictated by infamous motives, than doing anything that would impede the actual course of justice, and that your offence should rather be imputed to the indiscreet act of a zealous solicitor, than to a desire and intention on your part knowingly to interfere with and impede the course of justice. The learned Attorney-General, in the speech he adressed to me, made a remark upon that subject which I have some little difficulty in appreciating altogether the force of. He said he wished to accept what had fallen from Sir C. Russell, that you were acting for some persons who were charged, and—he felt bound to say this was consistent with the evidence before him—that you might have been led away by zeal for your clients into acts which you ought to have considered more carefully, but for the consequences of which you must be held responsible. It was suggested on your behalf that you were endeavouring to shelter clients from blackmailing, and he said there was nothing in his instructions to negative that view (and, assuming that I accepted that statement), he had to observe that there was nothing in the evidence inconsistent with it. Now, I am bound to act upon my own view of the facts and responsibility, and the sentence I am about to pronounce is mine. I am sorry to say I find myself unable to accept the view to which I have referred. As I have stated the facts, they hardly seem to me to justify any conclusion of that kind; nor do I see in the evidence given before the magistrate, or in the statement you made before the magistrate, anything which would incline me to come to the conclusion that that was the real motive of your acts. I cannot see in your attempt to remove the boy Allies out of the jurisdiction anything else than an attempt to get rid in the course of inquiry—because every one knew at that time that further inquiries were being made—of witnesses who might give evidence which would be inconvenient. Similarly, I am unable to understand your conduct with regard to Hammond. He, it is alleged, was pursuing the infamous calling of blackmailing; and yet, nevertheless, at the time when he was out of the jurisdiction, although not far removed from this country, you assisted him with money, and also by sending your clerk with him, to remove him still further, in point of distance, from the jurisdiction of the Court, with the certainty that in the place to which he was to be removed he would at least be as inaccessible to the procedure of English justice as he was in Belgium, from which he was taken. I turn with somewhat more satisfaction to another point which Sir Charles Russell made in your favour. You were admitted a solicitor in 1884, and still therefore, are but young in your profession, and something may be set down no doubt to the zeal and indiscretion of youth. You have also the advantage of what Mr. Vaughan said in your favour—that he had found a high opinion of you in your professional character and one must extremely regret that a man of whom a magistrate—with full opportunity of forming a judgment—should express such an opinion, should have been led to place himself in the position in which you now stand. As I have said I cannot regard this as other than serious—and I cannot adopt the suggestion thrown out by our learned counsel that I should allow you to come up for judgment when called upon. The punishment for this offence consists of fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. This, however, is one of those cases in which a fine would be no punishment at all. Your offence has been committed for the purpose of securing the absence of those persons from England in the interests of wealthy clients, and to impose upon you a pecuniary fine would only, in all probability, result in their feeling that they ought to discharge the obligation which you had incurred by the attempt to serve them. I must pass upon you a sentence of imprisonment, and that is, that you be imprisoned for six weeks.

Mr. Jelf asked whether, under this sentence, Mr. Newton would be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

Mr. Justice Cave.—I will consider that.

Mr. Newton was removed in custody.

IS FAIR HAIR BECOMING EXTINCT?

Discussing this question, which was raised a short time ago in the *St. James's Gazette*, the *British Medical Journal* says:—In forming opinions as to whether fair-haired persons are less numerous in a particular locality now than formerly, the element of age has to be considered. A person who has spent his childhood in a fair-haired district, and visits it again after a lapse of years, may easily imagine that the number of fair-haired persons is fewer than formerly, merely on account of the class of persons from whom he draws the inference being more adult than those of whom he has recollections formerly. Upon the rate at which hair darkens from childhood to adult age we have some valuable observations, which show that the hair of light-complexioned male children darkens from 55 per cent. during the first five years of life to 33 per cent. at 45 years, and dark hair with light eyes is found to increase in about the same ratio. Darkening of the female hair and eyes with age takes place to a much less extent than among males. It would appear, therefore, that in estimating the increase or diminution of fair-haired persons in a particular district, observations on females are much more trustworthy than on males, from the fact that they are much less liable to variations; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that the colour of a woman's hair is more liable to alter according to the tint which is considered the most fashionable at a particular time. Besides the blending of fair-haired races with the dark stocks, there are other elements which Dr. Beddoe has shown may account for the diminution of fair hair in England, and these should not be overlooked. He considers that the xanthous temperament is less able to withstand the insanitary conditions existing in the crowded populations of our great cities than the melanotic, and that in this way the law of natural selection operates against its increase. Again, as a large majority of women live and die unmarried and childless, it is probable, in his opinion, that the physical qualities of the race may be to a small extent moulded by the action of conjugal as well as natural selection. In support of this he has given statistics showing that of 737 women only 55·5 per cent. of those with fair hair were married, against 79 per cent. with black hair; while 37 per cent. with fair hair were unmarried against 18 per cent. with black. On classifying those with red, fair, and brown hair as "blond," and those with dark brown and black hair as "dark," we have 359 of the former and 361 of the latter. Of the blonds he found 60 per cent. were married to 70·5 of the dark, and 32 per cent. of the former were unmarried to 21·5 of the latter. If during several generations this preference among the male sex for wives with dark hair should continue, it is reasonable to suppose it would exert an influence decidedly adverse to the increase of fair-haired persons being maintained. On various grounds, therefore, it would seem as if the fair hair so much beloved by poets and artists is doomed to be encroached upon and even replaced by that of darker hue. The rate at which this is taking place is probably very slow, from the fact that nature is most conservative in her changes.

The death of the Sultan of Zanzibar in February last is described, and apparently not without reason, in the report of the Central African Mission, as most unexpected and somewhat mysterious. It is significant that shortly before this melancholy event Seyid Kalifa had followed up his previous acts of good will towards the University Mission by issuing two decisive anti-slavery edicts—a step unprecedented in the history of Mohammedan rulers. By these all slaves entering his dominions after the 1st of November last, and all children of slaves born in Zanzibar after Jan. 9. 1890, were to be *ipso facto* free. Thus the slave trade to Pemba, which is considered the worst on the East Coast of Africa, would have been at once abolished, while internal slavery would gradually have become extinct. The deceased Sultan has been succeeded peaceably by his younger brother Ali, but unhappily no steps have yet been taken to put the edict in force.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

In some ways Leopold, King of the Belgians, is the most interesting of European monarchs. He is by no means the best liked, even among those most associated with him. There is nothing "magnetic" about him. Usually he is reserved and cold. But, if not loved, he is much respected—all the more because he is no idler. Although as a king he is not in a position to take himself as seriously as Wilhelm II. takes the Emperor of Germany, he is, nevertheless, no idler. The Congo State is a monument of his enterprise. He is a tremendously hard worker, and an omnivorous reader. He gets up—if not with the lark, at any rate with the milkman—and goes straight for his work. All his state correspondence he goes through minutely. He hates ostentation. He is almost a total abstainer. He is dead against capital punishment—won't hear of it. And, adds a conscientious historian, he never wears gloves. Neither does William O'Brien nor Lord Salisbury. There probably is little else in common between the three.

Women officials in Russia! Most news-paper readers are familiar with the initials "O. K." "O. K.," alias Mdme. Novikoff, is a Directress of Prisons in Russia. She has been appointed to that interesting post by the Emperor. Considering what female prisoners have to endure in the Siberian jails, it should be for them a fortunate circumstance to have a lady of Mdme. Novikoff's temperament in a position to inquire into their treatment. Would it not be well if Mdme. Novikoff inquired, on the spot, into the stories of barbarities in Eastern Siberia—the stories, for example, about the flogging of women to death?

Sir Richard Webster is much more pleasant and less formal outside Court than in it. Nobody can be more pleasant, when he likes, than the Attorney-General. And his downright frankness goes a long way to neutralise occasional displays of *hauteur*. Sir Richard Webster became a Q.C. at an almost exceptionally early age. That was in 1876, when he was only thirty-four years old. He was born in 1842, was educated at the Charterhouse, and became one of the best athletes which Cambridge ever produced. He greatly distinguished himself on the South-eastern Circuit. He is as strong on railway and commercial cases as Sir James Hannen on divorce. He is not as eloquent as Sir Charles Russell—nor anything like it. In fact, he has not the faintest trace of the art of oratory. But he has an immense knowledge of law.

Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., the sculptor of the new Gordon statue at Chatham, is still in his prime, for he is a year or two under forty. Some twenty years ago he went to pursue his studies at Antwerp under one of the first masters of the art. Painting was, at the time, his ambition; but a year or two's experience in Belgium and Germany decided his future career, and he definitely took up sculpture. His statues of Sir Rowland Hill, Mr Gladstone, Mr. Irving, and others, are well known. The Gordon statue at Chatham has cost him an immense amount of labour. In one of the figures in the group is a camel—a riding camel of the desert, a live specimen of which chanced, by good luck, to be in the Zoological Gardens, where the persevering artist prosecuted his studies of the creature.

A country gossip had a conversation recently with an old gentleman who claims to have contributed greatly to Mr. Gladstone's vigor and longevity. "Some thirteen or fourteen years ago," said this gentleman, "I was at a dinner party—a small, private dinner party—and I, as an old friend of Mr. Gladstone, gave him some advice as to diet, &c. Part of this advice was to take after dinner two glasses of good, well-matured, old port. Mr. Gladstone, who was then not in very good health, said he would act on this advice, and has acted on it ever since."

During the historic sitting on the Budget Bill one Tory steadily went into the Lobby with the Liberal and the Irish members in resisting the gagging motions of the Government. This was Baron Dimsdale. In his white hat and curious old-fashioned style of dress the Baron was a notable figure. But he was the more observable by the fact that he did not exchange a word with anybody nor anybody with him. He seems a somewhat reticent man—certainly he said nothing during these divisions. Nevertheless, there he was—silent, remote, but always in the Opposition Lobby throughout every division of that momentous night. Baron Dimsdale is not a very well-known figure in the House of Commons, for though he is constant in attendance, he very rarely speaks. Here is his biography as given in "Dod's Parliamentary Companion:—"

"Robert Dimsdale, sixth Baron Dimsdale in the Empire of Russia, is the only son of the late Baron Charles John Dimsdale, by Jemima, daughter of the Rev. Henry A. Pye, prebendary of Worcester. Educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; married 1853 Cecilia Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Marcus Southwell, vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, Herts. His ancester, an eminent physician, received the dignity of a baron of the Russian Empire, with the title of honorable, from the Empress Catharine, for services rendered to her and her son in 1762. Baron Dimsdale sat for Hertford from 1866 to 1874, and was returned for the Hitchin division in 1885. A Conservative; prepared to give a 'hearty yet independent support' to Lord Salisbury's administration; in favour of free trade, the revision of local taxation, and the cheapening of the transfer of land."

General regret will be felt at the prospect of losing M. Jusserand, the accomplished Chancellor of the French Embassy in London. M. Jusserand has been appointed to the very important post of Director of the Foreign Office in Paris, which is usually a step to an embassy. Everybody who knows M. Jusserand will rejoice at his promotion; but none the less there will be general sorrow at his loss. A most accomplished archæologist, who has made English mediæval life his special study, M. Jusserand has made himself a special position in our society and literature, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, worthily to replace him.

Jean Lassalle, the great French baritone, who figures as the "Celebrity at Home" in this week's *World*, started in life as an artist. There was no more promising draughtsman, says the *World*, in the local Ecole des Beaux-Arts than the youth of seventeen who was sent to Paris in 1866 to be turned into a Meissonier or Detaille. A sudden revolution in his ideas took place; pencils, brushes, and palettes were thrown aside, and, in spite of numerous difficulties, he contrived to master the great air of "St. Sebastian." He remained at the Conservatoire scarcely long enough to make his mark, and in November, 1868, he appeared as Saint Bris at Liege. Notwithstanding an unlucky fall occasioned by the spurs, procured with so much difficulty at a bric-a-brac shop, catching in a property staircase, his strong fresh voice carried the day, and the applause of the Liégois was re-echoed at Toulouse and the Hague. Monsieur Halanzier listened incognito to his "Hamlet" at the Brussels Theatre de la Monnaie, and at once engaged him for Paris. In June, 1872, his "William Tell" was warmly received, and since the reproduction of "L'Africaine" he has never lost his hold on the affections of the inhabitants of the French capital.

M. de Cyon, of the *Nouvelle Revue*, and other publications, is certainly one of the ablest political writers in France. You may not always agree with him, but you cannot help respecting his opinions. As regards the great question of French alliances, he is the direct opponent of Colonel Stoffel, who advocates a friendly compromise and even alliance, between France and Germany. That can never be, says M. de Cyon; Russia is France's natural ally. He is equally confident that France and England are natural enemies. Charles James Fox said the same thing a hundred years ago. Napoleon III., in the Crimean War, said he did what he did not intend to do—he helped the English to convert the Mediterranean into an English lake. A great Russian fleet and Russian naval access to the Mediterranean Sea through the Dardanelles is, says M. de Cyon, necessary to enable France to neutralise the naval superiority of England. The Mediterranean is, he adds, of more importance to France than the possession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Mr. James Weatherby, says *Vanity Fair*, although born nearly eighty years ago, as the head of the well-known firm in Old Burlington-street, is still one of the best-known figures at Newmarket, where he delights to ride an excellent hack, looking like the fine old country gentleman that he is. He no longer takes a practical part in the business of his house, in whose behalf his son, Mr. Edward Weatherby, is now the active worker, keeping the match-book and taking much share in the administrative operations of the Jockey Club; for, so far as business is concerned, Mr. James Weatherby's public appearance is now practically confined to big sales, which he attends to fulfil commissions intrusted by foreign buyers to his house. No official before or after him has ever stood so high in the esteem of the Jockey Club, by many of whose members he is regarded as a personal friend. He is a very popular man, with very pleasant manners. He is everybody's friend, and being full of merry jokes, he is an admirable guest at a dinner-party, where he is still able to enjoy a glass of port in a good old English way. Yet he always gets up early in the morning. He is a very kind-hearted fellow, who is known as "Cock Robin."

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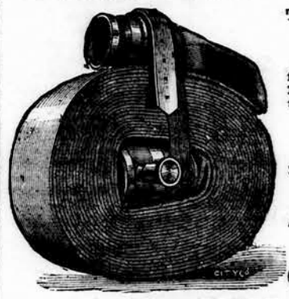

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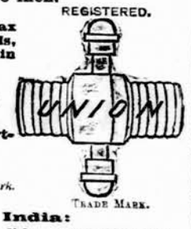

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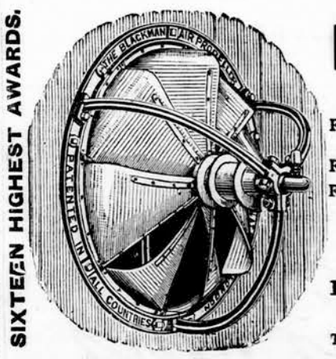

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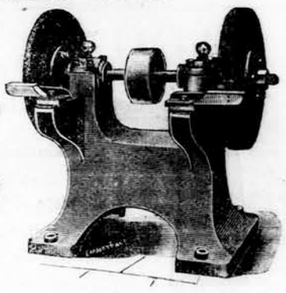

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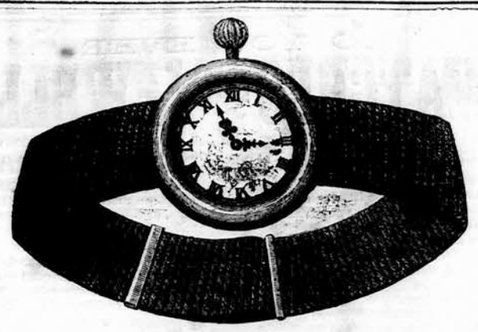

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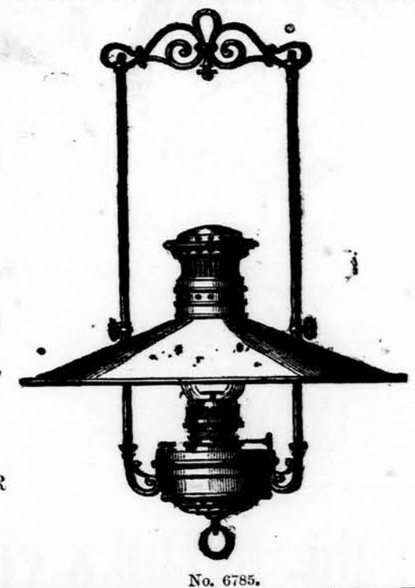

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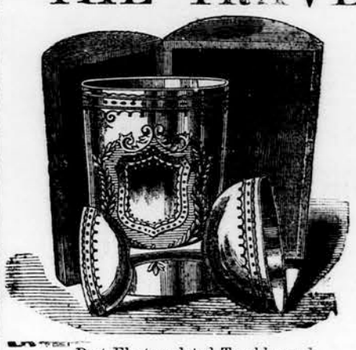

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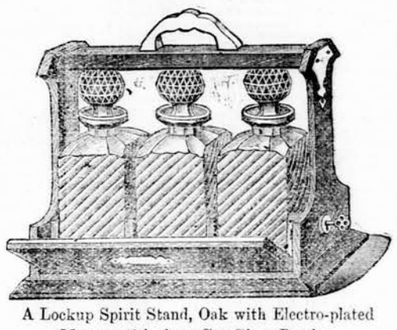

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